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Tower Views

by Clearway

For Many 'Glad Years!' Democracy Is Still Alert Omnipotence Has No 'Ifs'

¶ **Jubilee** — "Glad years." This is the designation given to her occupancy of the Dutch throne by good Queen Wilhelmina on the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of her reign. Glad years! The phrase rings. It speaks of industry; of self-respect; of national integrity, frugality, wisdom, independence. It speaks of neat gardens and neat minds, tulips and tranquillity. And, withal, it speaks of peace—peace within, reflected in peace without. Netherlands' queen reports forty glad years, one may believe, because her subjects have been more concerned with acquiring the "have" of character than the "have nots" of vast possessions. In integrity, as opposed to aggressiveness; in friendliness, as opposed to physical force; in honesty, as opposed to diplomatic "adroitness"; Holland demonstrates the "haves" a nation may lose only as its people grow apathetic. "Have" qualities make glad years for a ruler and for a people—yea, an individual.

¶ **Abhorrence**—New Jersey—which, beside some worthy politicians, has known something about boss rule, and a few other fungus growths on the democratic system—now stages a verbal battle on the rights of franchise. A woman's rebellion against the threat of a "relief vote liberalism" produces the proposal that the right to vote be denied "paupers" on the relief rolls. Up jumps the Chairman of the State Republican Committee—of all people. The idea is "utterly abhorrent" to him, no responsible group would ever entertain such an idea, it would shock the heart and conscience of charitably-disposed men and women everywhere. • Yes, America's still a democracy. Otherwise the women wouldn't dare to suggest that political coercion touched the relief rolls, a political leader wouldn't dare defend a free franchise—and those on the relief rolls wouldn't dare to say "booh."

¶ **Bid**—Visions of clipper ship days —days which enriched many a New England town while spreading the influence of the American flag to every world port—return with the announcement of the commissioning of another Yankee ship for the South American trade. The shuttle of trade, which normally operates from south to north and vice versa, seems to be resuming a proper adjustment as the United States Maritime Commission accepts the steamship "Brazil" from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The ship will join two sister ships of the American Republics Line for trade and passenger service to the eastern coast of South America. America's good neighbor policy may be immeasurably helped by this facilitation of north-south trade. • It is difficult for nations to find occasion for quarrels when leaning over the counter of mutual advantage.

¶ **Concessions**—While Reichsführer Hitler reviews some 40,000 labor conscripts and listens to psalmlike choruses extolling the virtues of "blood and iron," the Czechoslovakian Government hands to Sudeten-German negotiators its fourth set of "suggestions" for the settlement of the minorities dispute and the claim of Sudeten National Socialists for racial autonomy. It is generally agreed that the present concessions represent the "last word." The Czechs have bent toward Leader Henlein's demands as far as it is possible while still retaining national hegemony. Many Czechs believe the concessions are too liberal. But the effect of such generosity (perhaps "expedient generosity" would be a better term) is to place the little democracy in the best possible light with that portion of the world which still believes that a nation's integrity constitutes its chief claim to greatness. • Having offered a palm, the Czechs place the onus of aggressiveness on the nation which waves a sword.

¶ **Nuremberg**—A gallery of nations fixes eyes on Nuremberg and its dominant figure. "War or peace?" they ask—ignoring the wide middle ground of eventualities less than extreme. So many factors, however, enter into the reckoning that the middle ground seems more tenable than either extremity. If Sir Nevile Henderson can get to Herr Hitler and convince him that Britain is done with bluffing. . . . If the conciliatory minority within the Sudeten minority can make its influence felt with Henlein. . . . If Hitler's generals can bring home to him (as reports say they long have tried) the extremely uncertain outcome of another "rape of Belgium" or another Austrian coup. . . . If Britain's blockade, suggested by its recent naval maneuvers; or French preparedness, as suggested by activities on the Maginot Line——

¶ **If—if—if.** It's a situation full of them. So full that another "if" seems pertinent. • If right thinking people the world around understandingly invoked that divine government which must be ultimately acknowledged as a harmonizer in the affairs of men—if they did that one thing. . . a factor would be apparent in the present European situation more powerful than all the armament that's being so persistently paraded.

Coalition Vote Seeks Defeat Of La Follette

Wisconsin Republicans and Democrats use identical ballots in attempt to end regime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A nationally significant experiment in "coalition politics" is being tried in Wisconsin.

On both Republican and Democratic primary ballots — Wisconsin being a State with an open primary —identical candidates are running for nomination for each of the five State offices, namely, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The primary election is on Sept. 20.

With three strong parties in this State, opponents of the La Follette Progressives have joined in an effort to bring about what they declare is needed in Wisconsin—"majority rule."

Organized in 1934

The Progressive Party was organized in 1934, by the La Follettes principally. In the vote that year, Philip F. La Follette won the Governorship, but not by a majority. It was his second term, the first being in 1930-32 as a Republican.

Governor La Follette had 373,093 votes as against the Republican and Democratic total of 532,447. In addition, the Socialist vote was 44,589.

In 1935, the Progressive Party leaders organized a coalition of nine farm, labor, and political groups, called the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Federation. The Socialists were included.

Consequently, the Progressives came out much better in 1936 when Governor La Follette was elected to his third term. Still, however, he did not win a majority. Republicans and Democrats had a total of 632,503 against the Progressive's 573,724 votes.

Henry Heads Ticket

"Coalition" men this year have been proposed for State offices only. Heading the ticket is Robert K. Henry for Governor and Walter S. Goodland for Lieutenant Governor. Like all coalition candidates they are running on both ballots and, if nominated on either one, will run in the election on the ballot giving them the most votes in the primary.

Although "majority government" is frequently forwarded as the reason for which the coalition plan was launched, observers here point out that a "defeat La Follette" psychology is likewise a dominant reason for the move. Campaign speeches bear out that explanation.

Coalition moves have been talked about for years, but this year's primary election will present the first practical test of the idea, it is felt here. Some "practical politicians" oppose the plan because they feel it will disrupt further the conservative and anti-La Follette elements.

Mr. Henry's best chance, it is felt here, lies in the Republican Party because he is opposed by Jerome F. Fox for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Fox has approval of the State Democratic Convention.

Governor La Follette is being opposed for nomination by Glen P. Turner, a Socialist.

Victor at Polls

© Harris & Ewing

Pat McCarran

Nevada Senator, leading New Deal rivals in primaries.

McCarran Routs New Deal Rivals In Nevada Voting

RENO, Nev., Sept. 7 (AP)—Returns from four fifths of the votes cast in the Democratic primary election showed a decisive victory today for Senator Pat McCarran, who has opposed some of President Roosevelt's measures, over two "100 per cent New Deal" opponents.

Senator McCarran received 14,243 votes from 240 of the State's 262 precincts, compared with 4,521 for Albert Hilliard, Reno attorney, and 719 for Dr. John Worden of Carson City.

Governorship Race

E. P. Carville, former United States Attorney here, clinched the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with 9,852 votes to 7,293 for Harley A. Harmon of Las Vegas, Chairman of the State Public Service Commission. Former Representative Charles L. Richards was third with 2,009.

The Republican gubernatorial nomination went to John A. Fulton, Director of the University of Nevada School of Mines. He polled 3,726 votes to 2,894 for Samuel C. Durkee, former State Highway Engineer.

Senator McCarren will be opposed in November by former Senator Tasker L. Oddie, who won the Republican nomination without opposition.

Thanks Supporters

Senator McCarran thanked Nevadans "for a splendid response to a call that demanded independence of thought."

"I will sustain and support the Executive of the Nation," he said, "as I have sustained him in the past when he was right. I will oppose him when he is wrong. I will be true to my oath to uphold and defend the Constitution."

President Roosevelt did not intervene in the Nevada primary, nor did any high Administration leader take sides in the Senatorial contest.

Dewey Nears End of Case Against Hines

Schultz 'accountant' says Tammany leader was on racket pay roll—Two more witnesses.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—The people's case against James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader, charged with furnishing protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket, is expected to be completed today.

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, announced his plans to this effect at noon, when he asked for a recess until 3 p. m. to enable two remaining witnesses to reach the courtroom.

The outstanding trial in the Nation today, with its broad implications for law enforcement, political preferment and the future of Tammany Hall, thus enters a new phase.

It now becomes the necessity of Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, to attack the elaborate and intricate mosaic of evidence laid by Mr. Dewey and his assistants. Into this mosaic have gone the testimony of criminals, Tammany leaders, Federal agents, prominent lawyers, an insurance man, hotel employees and many others. More than a third of Mr. Dewey's witnesses have been men and women outside the ring of conspiracy who have corroborated the testimony of the Schultz gangsters who have turned State's evidence.

Task for Defense

During cross-examination, Mr. Stryker has exposed some discrepancies in the testimony of the prosecution's witnesses, but the general impression is that the defense counsel is confronted with a supreme task to counteract the accumulative impact of the prosecution's case.

Harry Schoenhaus, financial manager for the Schultz combine, was the last of the three witnesses who have pleaded guilty to the crimes charged against the defendant and turned State's evidence to testify. Mr. Stryker this morning was unable to shake the essential details of Schoenhaus' story, although he brought out the fact that he had failed to tell either the District Attorney or the grand jury of the $30,000 he told the court yesterday he had turned over to J. Richard (Dixie) Davis for delivery to Mr. Hines for use in the election of William Copeland Dodge as New York County District Attorney in 1933.

For more than an hour Mr. Stryker hammered away at this omission, clearly indicating the direction of the defense's case.

Visit to Weinberg

The fact that Schoenhaus included testimony relative to the $30,000 for the first time yesterday coupled with the fact that he saw George Weinberg last Friday are typical of the matters that will be joined by the defense to support its charge that the case against Mr. Hines is a fabric of perjured testimony manufactured by collusion among the witnesses, Weinberg, Davis and Schoenhaus.

Mr. Dewey in a brief redirect examination, brought out that from

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Friendly Rivals for Racing Honors

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Ben Pine

Skipper of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester fishing schooner, shown welcoming Captain Walters (right) of the Nova Scotian Bluenose when the latter arrived in Boston today to arrange details of a race next month. In the background the Thebaud is shown under full sail.

Capt. Angus Walters

Story on Page 9.

Full Autonomy Offered Sudetens; Hitler Lauds Labor Conscripts

German Chancellor tells boys their spades are playing big part in the Reich's defense.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 7 (AP)—Adolf Hitler told Germany's conscript labor army today that its spades, "being wielded in the east, north and south, but especially in the west"—on France's borders—were playing a vital part in defense of the Reich.

"You are fighting for the defense of the Reich and its independence," he told 40,000 labor conscripts as he stood in a pouring rain.

His speech was the climax of the annual labor rally at Zeppelin Field, main event of the third day of the annual National Socialist Party congress.

Most of his audience interpreted his reference to the work of labor battalions "especially in the West" as a public admission that they have been perfecting Germany's fortifications facing France. Many considered it an indirect reply to France's calling of reserves into its Maginot line.

Reviews 40,000 Marchers

"Your spade creates new soil besides securing the old," the Reichsführer declared. "Your spade . . . is being wielded for securing and maintaining the Reich."

Before speaking Herr Hitler stood for 90 minutes to review the march past of the 40,000 youthful labor conscripts. Some 100,000 spectators crowded the grandstand and bleachers to witness the spectacle.

From one bleacher hundreds of voices rang out: "We Sudeten Germans greet the Führer of the Germans"—voices from the Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia over which Herr Hitler has declared himself protector.

In an address on German culture last night, the Führer said the cultural realm was the only one left in which the National Socialists' foreign opponents hoped successfully to attack and denied that National Socialists aimed at establishing a new religion.

Denies Cultic Aims

"We are not building cultic homes, but peoples' halls," he said. "We are not constructing cultic groves, but sports arenas and playgrounds. We are not performing cultic rites, but organizing popular demonstrations. Men who would reveal to us the mystic of the life beyond are not tolerated in our midst."

He ridiculed the reserve of other nations about welcoming German Jewish refugees, asking, "Why, if they are such pioneers of art, are not the Jews welcomed elsewhere?"

"Criticism from the Jewish-Marxist international democratic circles is not only indecisive but immaterial," he added.

"We National Socialists are concerned solely about what our own people think of our art."

Before he spoke, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the National Socialist Party foreign political division, asserted: "Racial science was not discovered by preaching priests. They therefore are scarcely competent to sit in judgment on it."

This was taken by National Socialists as a reference to observations attributed to Pope Pius on the race question and extreme nationalism.

Return to Germany Backed in The Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 7

The Times of London in a leading article today proposed that the Sudeten area in Czechoslovakia be returned to Germany. The Foreign Office denies that the proposal was inspired, and Governmental sources appear to have been greatly annoyed by the editorial.

Although The Times is often regarded as a spokesman for Downing Street, official quarters question whether any form of frontier revision would be possible in the present atmosphere.

Czech grants go far but keep sovereignty of State—Will people accept Benes plan?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 7 —The text of the new proposals by the Czechoslovak Government has been presented by President Benes to the Sudeten German negotiators.

The exact contents of this "fourth plan" have been withheld from publication, but as one Czech Minister put it, the plan "goes far but not dangerously far." It is being freely stated here that the Czech Government could not offer more to the autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans without endangering the sovereignty of the State.

There are many who feel that pressure from outside, especially from London, has compelled the Government to concede too much and that it will require all of President Benes' personal prestige to make the plan acceptable to the Czechs themselves.

One thing clear, however, is that the Czechs now feel that by going so far to meet the Sudeten demands they have strengthened their position in the eyes of the great democracies, and if the plan is now used as a basis of discussion then England as the chief sponsor and promoter is in honor bound to give Czechoslovakia not only moral but material support.

There are some grounds for believing that the plan may be accepted by the Sudeten Party, although no official answer is thought immediately likely for some time with Sudeten leader Konrad Henlein at Narem-

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Spotlight Turns On Politics And Social Security

Pending decision on U. S. aid to aged in Ohio expected to establish national precedents.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Far-reaching precedents of importance to all 48 States and the whole future of a major part of the social security program are involved in the loss of Federal old-age assistance now facing approximately 111,500 aged in Ohio on the ground that their State Administration has been used as a political machine.

Maladministration has already been cause for temporary suspension of Federal aid to the aged in two other States—Oklahoma and Illinois —but this is the first case in social security history where charges of election activities have been directly involved.

The Board's decision as to whether Federal aid shall be cancelled until a more efficient State administrative agency is set up will be precedent-making. Involved in it is not only the question whether the United States can maintain an assistance program for the aged needy free from political influence but also a showdown on the States' right question, injected into the controversy by Gov. Martin L. Davey, who met defeat last month in the Democratic primaries in Ohio.

Action Expected Soon

The Social Security Board will take action shortly, as soon as Ohio officials have had time to examine transcript of a public hearing held yesterday. On orders from Governor Davey, no representative of the State appeared. Absence of witnesses for the State was interpreted by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Board Chairman, as an admission of guilt.

After the hearing, Governor Davey made public a letter to the Board daring it to deprive "these aged citizens of one-half of their scant living to support your political maneuver." He defied the Board with the assertion that "if the hands of the Federal agencies were clean any one of them might make charges with better grace."

Charges by Board

Among charges made by Board investigators at yesterday's hearing were these:

That political considerations entered into the employment of the Ohio staff.

That civil service laws were violated in the hiring of incompetent personnel.

That staff employees electioneered in the Governor's behalf among the aged, taking them applications for invalid's ballots, and in some cases, notarizing them.

That Henry J. Berrodin, chief of the Ohio Division of Aid for the Aged, had addressed an open letter to all recipients of old-age assistance extolling the Governor and holding him personally responsible for what had been done for them during the time he had been Governor.

That in some cases, a threat of loss or a promise of an increase in assistance was made, conditional upon whether the recipient voted for the Governor.

Charge Reports Juggled

That reports had been "doctored" or "juggled" to cover up inaccuracies in State administration.

That names and addresses of those getting pension increases were routed through the Governor's office, so that personal letters could be sent to them.

Summarizing testimony of the Federal investigators, Frank Bane, Executive Secretary of the Board, held that the Ohio pension administration "is and has been permeated from top to bottom with partisan politics." He insisted that the Board does not want to deprive the aged in Ohio of Federal funds, and is ready to help the State reorganize its administrative agency.

Thus far, the Social Security Board has had no reply to its letters to Mr. Berrodin reprimanding him for his open letter to old-age recipients and calling him to Washington for a hearing.

The only communication from the State was that made public by Governor Davey explaining why no Ohio officials answered the Board's summons.

"Ohio," the Governor wrote, "is still a sovereign state. On my orders, the officials of the Ohio Division of Aid for the Aged will not attend this hearing.

"Your procedure reminds me of the story of a certain prosecuting attorney, who said to the jury 'let's

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Intimate Message From the Country

Salmon Are Running at Bonneville and Correspondent Finds Politics Something Like Salmon—Somewhat Fishy

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Portland, Ore., Late Summer, 1938

The political pot is boiling over here these days, and the salmon are scaling Bonneville Dam. Naturally this reporter, who has bored his readers with salmon news before, will describe the politic fish first. Possibly some read an Intimate Message last spring—when there was some doubt as to the salmon's whereabouts—elaborating a parable, by which the vast fishways and elevators around Bonneville Dam were likened to other paternalistic devices through which the New Deal may encourage citizens to "leave it to the Government."

Well, there is a sequel to the parable, and a very encouraging one. The fall run of salmon is now on in great style. It is really remarkable. More salmon are being caught above Bonneville than are being counted going up the fish-ways. To some old hands, this indicates that the determined fish are not only using the gentle inclined planes provided by a solicitous government, but that they are actually going up the spillways. To anybody who has seen the turbulent, lofty spillways, that seems incredible. But the Portland Oregonian, in a discussion of the subject, concludes that the gamy fall salmon must be going up the spillway after all. If it is true, see what it does to our parable of last spring! The fish, like American citizens, are not being tamed by paternalism! Their inner urges, after all, drive them up to their goal by the hard way. That's all there is to the parable.

Politics Somewhat Fishy

As for politics—well, they are just as lively as the salmon. Oregon was the scene of one of President Roosevelt's first primary interventions or purges, when back-handed support of Henry L. Hess, running against Gov Charles H. Martin, was extracted from the White House by Mr. Hess' campaign manager.

Now Mr. Hess is campaigning hard, opposed by a Republican newspaper publisher, Charles Sprague of Salem. If the latter should be nominated, GOP recapture of the state will be due in large part to the federal intervention, for Governor Martin—had he been renominated—seemed certain of re-election. The doughty retired General's strength springs from his opposition to labor, and reflects the Northwest's revolt against labor's domination.

But best estimates are that Mr. Hess, with labor and general New Deal votes combined—and that includes the State Grange, which hereabouts stands far to the left of the National Grange—is now ahead of Mr. Sprague. The latter's opponents are digging up every extreme or indiscreet remark he may have written in his editorials over past years, and gleefully reprinting them—which shows what a hard time a newspaper editor has when he enters the political lists himself.

As for the Senate seat from which Frederick Steiwer retired, Willis Mahoney, former Mayor of Klamath Falls, is the Democratic candidate, and Rufus C. Holman, State Treasurer, bears the Republican banner. But things are mixed. New Dealers declare that Mr. Mahoney might become "a second Rush Holt" if he is elected, which seems a strong possibility. Mr. Mahoney is a colorful figure, and has enjoyed many and diverse alliances in his political past. He almost defeated Senator Charles L. McNary in 1936. But just what his position in Washington would be is uncertain.

Townsend Faces Dilemma

Mr. Holman, on the other hand, is the beneficiary of a warm endorsement from Dr. Francis E. Townsend. He recently took the "Townsend oath"—with much attendant publicity—thereby disappointing many of his Republican friends, but gaining some support from the strong pension movement here.

Dr. Townsend, who dedicated a new "Townsend Hall" and addressed a big audience at "Townsend Day" at the Multnomah County Fair, during the last week in August, came out forcefully for Republican candidates in general. He sought, he said to equalize national politics, and he expressed dissatisfaction with President Roosevelt's attitude toward his recovery plan. This northwestern alliance between Dr. Townsend and the Republican Party significantly duplicates similar tendencies in other parts of the country—in Maine, for instance.

Yet political complications of the movement were well exemplified when Dr. Townsend addressed the crowd at the Multnomah County Fair Grounds during our visit here—a typical fair-grounds scene, with nearby race track, midway, farm exhibits and all the trappings. Earlier in the same day, Dr. Townsend in a newspaper interview had strongly endorsed Mr. Holman, the Republican senatorial candidate.

But plenty of Townsend supporters are Democrats, and some of them here back Mr. Mahoney, the Democratic senatorial aspirant. So when Dr. Townsend arose to speak at the Fair Grounds, he was confronted by some 500 cards held up in the audience, bearing Mahoney's picture.

Faced by this evidence of some of his follower's views, Dr. Townsend failed to repeat his endorsement of Mr. Holman. He specifically named others whom he endorses in Oregon; Mr. Holman went without the direct accolade given privately earlier in the day. Such are the difficulties of mixing political sponsorship with an economic movement.

Erwin D. Canham

'Glass' Guards Pipe Lines; $1,400,000,000 Saving Seen

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7—An almost unbelievable but true story was told chemists here today of a special glass which, when dissolved in water, will prevent rust and scale in filters, pipe lines, and condensers in city water works, oil refineries, and steam power plants. Boiler scale and allied rusting eats away an estimated 29,000,000 tons of steel and iron annually in the world at a cost of $1,400,000,000.

The special glass which accomplishes this modern miracle is sodium hexametaphosphate, the industrial uses of which have been investigated and developed by Dr. R. E. Hall and associates, in Pittsburgh. Its application has been termed the "threshold treatment," whereby a pound of the special glass dissolved in each 1,000,000 pounds of water, no matter how hard, will prevent that water from throwing down scale. It was described by Owen Rice and Everett P. Partridge before technical men attending a meeting of the Division of Water, Sewage and Sanitation Chemistry during sessions of the American Chemical Society.

This treatment began in California where manufacturers of liquid ammonia wished to use their prod-

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Swing In Court and Out Again

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—A pair of minstrels gave a little swing here and—lo—the courthouse doors opened wide.

Before Police Magistrate Frank Pavek of suburban Berwyn appeared the Negro music makers, Asa Marini and Porter Taylor. They were charged with disorderly conduct as a result of a street corner quarrel. Asked for an explanation, Asa took it on the upbeat:

"Your honor, I was playing my violin in the key of E flat. Porter went right on playing his guitar in the key of F So we got to arguing pretty loud and . . ."

"Did you get the arrangement straightened out so you both play in the same key?" interpolated the Judge.

"Did we? Listen."

With new-found harmony, the defendants swung into a hot number.

The satisfied Magistrate ruled in effect:

"Beat it out, boys."

They did.

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In the Boston Section:

Suburban schools reopen.

Bluenose and Thibaud skippers meet.

75,000 buttons distributed in sales campaign.

Politics on Beacon Hill.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Safety Rules Urged by Air Race Pilots

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Air Race Pilots' Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association in the wake of the national air races acted to promulgate safety in U. S. air racing.

The Chapter went on record as favoring rules which would make compulsory the wearing of parachutes and crash helmets by all participants in races sanctioned by the N. A. A.

Earlier, the Association had announced it would formulate new rules, to be made public before the 1939 national air races, for the safety of race pilots.

The Chapter pointed out that pilots usually wear helmets and are equipped with parachutes, but that the use of such equipment is not now compulsory.

These recommendations followed the fatal injury of Russell Chambers, Los Angeles speed flier, in a qualifying flight before the national air races. George Dory, also of Los Angeles, was injured in the Bendix Race, and Eddie Szula, of Elgin, Ill., suffered serious injuries in a parachute jump.

By W. Laurence LePage
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A brilliant and thrilling spectacle—or an astounding display of the results of individual engineering effort—which of these two reactions should be the keynote to three days of practically perfect flying in the 1938 National Air Races just concluded at Cleveland, Ohio? One doubts whether there was ever a more colorful aviation display, with upwards of 50,000 people occupying the enormous grandstand at the Cleveland Airport under a brilliant sun, intent on watching the most picturesque flying imaginable.

The three days of flying in Cleveland comprised aerial displays and three races, namely, the Bendix race for the fastest time from Los Angeles to Cleveland, the Greve race and the Thompson race. Both races and displays disclosed interesting technical progress in aeronautical design. Two of the most interesting aircraft came from Germany, the Feisler Storch biplane with every conceivable type of slot and flap for slowing down its landing speeds and giving adequate control at slow flight speeds, and the Habicht Sailplane (an engineless glider) flown by Miss Hanna Reitsch, a flight-captain in the German Air Force.

The Storch attracted much attention although its flying qualities are not very much different from those of the Curtiss Tanager, the slotted-wing airplane which won the Guggenheim Competition in 1931. Its landing speed is estimated variously but is probably in the region of 35 miles per hour in still air and its slotted wings and tail make it possible to bring the machine down in a very steep angle of descent with the nose riding high.

More Interesting

The Habicht sailplane, to the writer, appeared to be the more interesting of the two foreign contributions. Here was a sailplane of exquisite lines with slender curved wings like those of a sea gull. Lightly loaded, as are the wings of all gliders, to enable them to sail down at the flattest of gliding angles, the wings of this machine have been so carefully constructed that they have the strength of the wings of a pursuit ship.

In flying this motorless glider, Miss Reitsch is towed by an airplane to a height of 4,000 feet. This takes her about 40 minutes, after which she cuts herself loose from the towing airplane and starts her glider earthward. On the way down Miss Reitsch, with great skill, executes a series of most graceful maneuvers, including several loops, a barrel roll and an outside loop, all girations practiced only by the most skillful pilots in high powered airplanes. Yet the Habicht plane has no engine, weighs no more than 500 pounds, but at times attains a speed of 290 miles an hour in its several dives. Finally the plane settles gradually and very slowly to earth at a predetermined spot in front of the grandstand.

Quite apart from the extraordinary skill of the 26-year-old girl who flies the ship, the engineering achievement represented by this machine is remarkable for, so far as the writer is aware, never before have such strength and rigidity with lightness been combined with so high a degree of aerodynamic efficiency as in this sailplane.

Of the three great races, the contest for the Greve Trophy was, to the writer, the most interesting. Both the Bendix and the Thompson Trophies are contested for by aircraft of unlimited horsepower, but the race for the Greve Trophy is limited to aircraft with engines not exceeding 549 cubic inches piston displacement or nominally about 260 horsepower. Let it not be thought that the writer fails to appreciate the splendid performance of Miss Jacqueline Cochrane in winning the Bendix race in her practically standard Seversky pursuit ship but, from an engineering standpoint, the ships contending for the Greve trophy were more remarkable, perhaps because their praises have not been sung.

Individual Pilots

In early days of air racing the best racers were the products of the large aircraft companies, sponsored by the Army or the Navy. Today, the ships which contend for the speed trophies are usually products of individual pilots and engineers who work for months prior to the great event to produce their particular notion of what a high speed racing airplane should be.

So it was that both first and second place in the Greve race went to machines not very unlike in general appearance, both tiny monoplanes and both having the same type of engine, namely, the Menasco C6S4, an inverted in-line six-cylinder engine. What these engines actually developed it is hard to say, for in both cases the designers had made modifications intended to squeeze out every ounce of power possible.

The Schoenfeldt Firecracker, flown by Tony Levier won the 200-mile race at 250.88 m. p. h. but this writer believes the Firecracker to be in fact somewhat slower than the Goon, Art Chester's Menasco-powered racer which took second place at 250.416 m. p. h. The Goon cut a pylon and had to recircle it but in spite of this handicap set an average speed which was only a fraction short of the speed of the winner.

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Pilots of 50-horsepower plane that evidently has set a record for endurance flying for small aircraft.

In the Air Nearly Four and One Half Days

Flivver Plane Lands in Lake With Record Endurance Mark

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—A yellow flivver plane flew nearly 4½ days without stopping was pulled from Onondaga Lake today after it had carried Merrill Phoenix and Harold Allen to a new endurance mark for small craft.

In making a forced landing on the lake, the plane drifted low, Mr. Phoenix said, while he was changing a spark plug and blocked the view of Mr. Allen who was at the controls. He said they were unable to gain altitude and hit the lake with the throttle wide open.

The fliers said their mark of 103h. 6m. and 10s. in the air since taking off at New York State Fairgrounds at 11:29:50 a. m. (EST) Friday would stand. The flight ended at 9:33 p. m. (EST) last night.

Howard Ward, manager of the flight, said he believed the record would be official because a waiver had been obtained to land outside of the fairgrounds, their starting point, as it was expected traffic would be heavy during the fair. They had broken existing records of 63h. and 54m. Monday morning.

Hawaii Greets 17 Navy Planes

HONOLULU, Sept. 7 (AP)—Seventeen huge naval bombing planes swooped down on Pearl Harbor here shortly before dawn today, completing a 2,570-mile flight from San Diego, Calif., in 17 hours and 21 minutes.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Storrs III, leader of the flight, landed quickly and smoothly on the flood-lighted channel at 4:40 a. m. (7:10 a. m. P. S. T.) to end the record-breaking flight.

The others alighted rapidly, spitting their exhaust flames into the darkness.

The multi-motored bombers of the Navy's Patrol Squadron No. 1 took off from San Diego in two V-shaped formations at 1:49 p. m. (PST) yesterday on a "routine transfer" from California for Hawaiian duty.

The take-off, a day ahead of schedule, was made on radioed orders from Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, Commander of scouting force aircraft, from the flagship Wright 1,100 miles west of San Diego. In addition to the Wright, four destroyers were deployed along the route as guard ships.

So frequently have Navy aircraft made non-stop formation flights from San Diego to the Hawaiian Islands without incident that naval officials made yesterday's take-off a matter-of-fact affair.

U. S. Lists Alien Agents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Government yesterday ordered that all agents of foreign governments register with the State Department.

Under a law enacted at the last session of Congress, the State Department prepared regulations governing information which must be submitted.

The law exempts only diplomatic and consular officers and those persons "performing only private, nonpolitical, financial, mercantile, or other activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce" of foreign nations.

The Act was designed to give this country better control over activities of propaganda agents and other representatives, including Americans paid by other nations, even though indirectly.

Penalty for failure to register within 30 days or for omission or falsification of the required information is a fine of $1,000 or two years' imprisonment.

The Statute defines an agent of a foreign government as "any person who acts or engages or agrees to act as a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or as agent, servant, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal or for any domestic organization subsidized directly or indirectly in whole or in part by a foreign principal."

Information required includes name of foreign government, person, or organization employing the agent; a copy of the contract or a full statement of its terms, if oral; amount of compensation; name of every foreign principal which has contributed toward the compensation, and a copy of charter or articles of incorporation if the registrant is a partnership or corporation.

Six months later the agent must file another statement giving amount of compensation received during the half-year term and details of activities during that time. All statements will be open to public examination.

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Ozarks Tomatoes Yield $1,260,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Tomato canning season in the Ozarks is now under way, which means that 35,000 persons are employed in fields and canneries scattered throughout the rural hill section.

The contracted tomato crop for 1938 covers about 42,000 acres and will yield, according to present estimate, about 2½ tons per acre. At $12 per ton for run of field, the grower will gross about $30 an acre or about $1,260,000.

In addition to the crop which has been raised under agreement with the canneries, as much more will be received by the independent growers, or those who sell or can their own tomatoes.

French Plane in Azores

HORTA, The Azores, Sept. 7 (AP)—The French flying boat, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, arrived here at 12:58 p. m. Greenwich time (7:58 a. m. E. S. T.) today on an experimental flight from New York.

It took off from Port Washington, Long Island, at 8:20 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 6, completing the trip in 23 hours 38 minutes.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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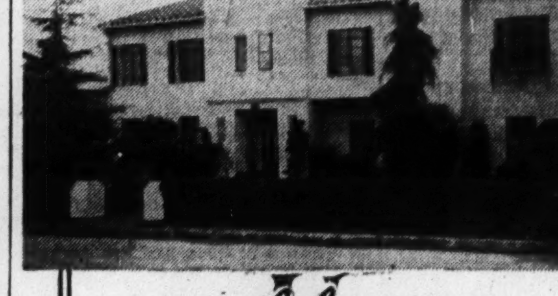

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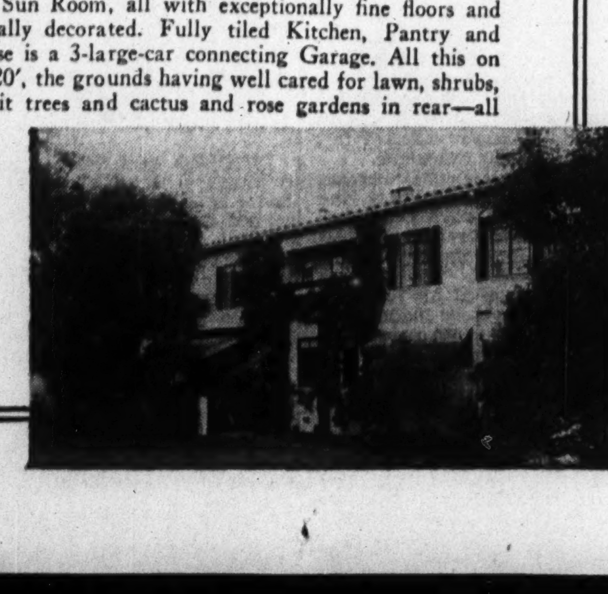

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Chilean Nazi Leader Seized; Cabinet Seeks Tighter Rein

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 (AP)—The leader of the Chilean Nazi Party, Jorge Gonzalez von Maree, surrendered to authorities last night at Lascondes, near Santiago, it was announced today.

His arrest was ordered after the quickly crushed uprising of a small group of Nazis here Monday.

At least 62 persons were killed in the revolt. Close to 50 were arrested, including Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former Dictator and a candidate for the Presidency in elections scheduled for next month.

The Senate was to take a final vote today on a Government request for a six months' grant of extraordinary powers to cope with the situation.

National Socialist centers in Santiago and throughout Chile were raided yesterday in police efforts to trace ramifications of the abortive putsch.

Provincial leaders of the party were arrested and documents of principal and branch Nazi offices were seized in the hope that they might provide a further explanation of the uprising.

A court martial for General Ibanez was started in the Department of Investigations of police headquarters.

Most newspapers and Senators of the opposition Popular Front criticized the rebellion. Opposition leaders declared they stood for constitutional and peaceful means of reform.

Chileans Discount 'Putsch'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Utterly foolhardy and lacking in any effective support" was the verdict today of five Chilean delegates to the World Youth Congress on last week end's Nazi, or Nacista "putsch" in Chile, expressed through their chairman while on a visit to Boston.

The delegates were unanimous in their belief that the quickly suppressed revolt was not an indication of widespread and serious tension on the current European model between right and left, either in Chile or in South America as a whole. They eagerly studied the latest press bulletins from their distant home and pointed out that virtually everyone, so far as could be ascertained from the limited information available, had condemned the futile and sanguinary effort to stir up armed rebellion.

Moreover, the delegates said, it was their opinion that no split through South America among left-right lines, such as might cause grave war tension in this hemisphere, was likely to occur within predictable time. North American fears to this effect were exaggerated, they declared.

"South Americans, and Chileans," said the chairman, Arturo Venegas, "are seeking essentially a South American and a Chilean solution to the problems of political and economic justice and stability. It is not accurate to think of these American nations in terms of Europe's extremism of today. There is a reasonable hope that adjustments both in economics and politics can be made through the democratic process."

Señor Venegas individually was a supporter of the Popular Front of parties of the Left in Chile, and explained that this coalition, backed by well organized labor syndicates, was conceived as a means of bringing about needed reforms by a parliamentary process, and that he, and other members of the delegation, put their trust in this means of achieving social justice for the masses of the Chilean people, as he put it.

The delegation came to Boston to greet youth organizations here, and left for a trip to Canada. Its members were: Arturo Venegas, Chairman, representing YMCA and Methodist youth; Gabriel Gutierrez, Youth Liberating Alliance; Paul Ampuero, Socialist Youth; Carlos Alarcon, University of Chile; Nicolas Lolas, University of Chile.

Neutrality in War For South Africa Advised by Party

PARRL, Cape Province, Union of South Africa (AP)—The Nationalist Party on Sept. 6 passed a resolution counseling neutrality should the British Empire be involved in war.

The resolution suggested the Union refuse to be placed at the service of the Empire. Dr. D. F. Malan, party leader, said: "England no longer is the strong military power she has been in the past and could not give South Africa the protection which might be imagined."

Union Claims Neutrality

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7 (AP)—O. Pirow, Defense Minister, told the Assembly today the Union of South Africa would not take part in a war in which Great Britain became involved unless the true interests of the Union made participation inevitable.

Even then, he added, South Africa would take part only on a clear mandate from the people.

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Planners See Future Cities Dug In as Bomb Protection

International Housing Conference
First of Three Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Underground housing, serviced by traffic systems safe from bombers, was grimly envisaged here for the city of the future at the sixteenth Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

Britain's delegates differed markedly on underground housing from delegates of the United States, who —with potential bombers distant by the breadth of the Atlantic—insisted that pure light and air should be the aim of housing.

E. J. Goodacre, a British delegate, replied that safety in wartime and convenience in peacetime dictate a dual function for cities of the future. Refuge for civilian populations is essential, he said, in countries that cannot ignore the threat of war. Many traffic problems, he added, may be solved by burrowing.

Even underground dwellings were advocated, which would make use of television, periscopes, artificial sunlight, reconditioned air and condensed foods.

Menace Is Recognized

The extent to which the menace of aerial bombardment has concerned the experts was revealed in recommendations made for escaping it. These included complete underground construction for theaters and places of amusement; for parking plots, railway stations, street crossings, hospitals and museums. All of these would serve as refuges during an air attack.

It was further advised that all future construction of large buildings, stores, apartment houses and factories should include underground storage and shelter and that private homes should have basement shelters. The plans included specifications for the amount of air necessary and means of controlling the supply of air and water.

It was conceded that such construction would be expensive but since a large part of it would be utilized for the solution of traffic problems in peace time the report pointed out that money would be saved in relieving congestion and that the alternative above ground construction for the same purpose would also be expensive since it would involve the purchase of valuable land in business centers.

Members of the United States delegation, which included many representatives of the government housing organizations in Washington, took issue with the British viewpoint. John Ilder, Executive Director of the Alley Dwelling Authority, Washington, D. C., stated that the British report represented a defeatist attitude.

Prevention Real Remedy

A positive approach to the threat of air attack should be found by preventing the possibility of attack through international co-operation, he said. Flight underground would be futile since it would only result in the enemy using more forceful weapons to destroy the hideout. Moreover, man was not destined to live underground, and the whole purpose of planning was to give him more sunlight and fresh air. The British reply to this comment was that the United States has not yet been threatened with attack from the air.

George L. Pepler, Chief Planning Officer of the Ministry of Health of Great Britain, presided over the meetings, and Carlos Contreras, President of the Mexican Association for National Planning, was honorary president. The reports were given in four languages, English, Spanish, German, and French, by means of records broadcast through amplifiers in the theater of the Palace of Fine Arts.

The Congress was attended by 457 delegates, of whom 237 were American, European, and South American, the remainder being Mexican. Reports were made on the general subjects of "Underground Planning," "Housing in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries," and "National Planning," with each country contributing the findings which had been made in the study of its particular problems.

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'We'll Up and Gie Them a Blaw, a Blaw'

Doreen Leigh

It Takes Seven Years to Make a Piper

It takes seven years to make a piper. So says Neil Munro in his delightful book "The Lost Pibroch."

But can you measure a man's capacity for music as you would determine the time needed to finish a course or learn a trade? Music is more than technique. Time plays but a small part in it, and the music of the bagpipes is no less an art than that of any other instrument.

The true piper is he whose music awakens thoughts of the hills, and the glens, and the deep sea lochs which enhance the beauty of the jagged coast of Scotland.

In the Highlands the piper has his most authentic setting, when the wind is on the moor and the sky frowns low.

Then the notes of his chanter seem to say:

Come back to the glen, to the glen, to the glen
And there shall a welcome be waiting for you.

The words are Neil Munro's. He sang them in a mood that bespeaks the inner feelings of a rugged race.

And the pipers overseas echo his song as they do in their native hills, translating his words into strathspeys, reels, pibrochs, and marches. What touches the heart of the Scot more than the sound of the pipes, which bring back to him heather-covered hills where the rabbits play, roaring falls where the salmon leap, and skies which heighten the glamour of the bog myrtle and the peat?

So, let the band strike up the stirring old tune:

Wi' a hundred pipers an' a' an' a'
We'll up and gie them a blaw, a blaw.

W. W. C.

WPA Records Wage-Hour Problems of 90's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A WPA worker was carefully scanning a newspaper in a library here. His eyes stopped at this paragraph:

"These women are unusually industrious and increase the family income by finishing trousers. They are paid 5½ cents a pair, and a very industrious woman by working all day can add $1.80 per week to the family income."

The paper, though, was one printed in March, 1890. And the WPA worker was reading it, for that was part of his job in the compiling of the "Annals of Labor and Industry in Illinois."

A new kind of historical sourcebook, a record of labor and industrial history in the raw, has come out of this Illinois WPA writers' project.

The first volume of "Annals," tracing the history of labor and industry in Illinois, will go to press in September. John T. Frederick, Midwestern Regional Director of the project and originator of the new type of reference book, is supervising 50 workers in their search of fragile and yellowed files of about 100 newspapers throughout the State for significant stories.

Mr. Frederick started with events of the 1890's. The eight-hour day, higher wages, the right of workers to organize and bargain, better working conditions—these were the main goals toward which industry worked by means of strikes, arbitration, and legislation in those days. Within the ranks of organized labor there was strife as the waning Knights of Labor and the new and vigorous American Federation of Labor disagreed. News stories of 1938 reveal much the same industrial pattern.

Though major problems and goals remain the same, how much progress has been made is shown by a glance at the facts.

The Kewanee Courier lists these average weekly wages for 1890: machinists, $18; printers, $16; plumbers, $18, and laborers, $8. Today's union machinist in Chicago earns $1.10 per hour; printers, $54 to $57 per week; plumbers $1.70 per hour, and laborers, $1.02 per hour.

How far the workers of 1890 were from the eight-hour day is seen in a news story hailing a great victory for bakers. "Hours have been reduced from 18 and 15 to 12 and 10 hours a day." Maximum hours for union bakers in Chicago now are 40 a week in mechanized bakeries, 48 in retail shops.

Amelioration of the worker's lot is vividly evident in the Chicago Times' account of an explosion at a sugar refinery which killed 9 and injured 12 employees. Police and reporters were barred from the office and given "false information." Officials were "not only indifferent but endeavored to prevent any immediate investigation of the cause of the disaster."

While mechanical and legal safeguards are assured the worker today, his brother half a century ago was rejoicing over the opening wedge in a "safety first" campaign—the adoption of improved car couplings and air brakes by railroads.

Most significant mechanical trend of that time was the extensive substitution of metal for wood. Refrigeration of railway cars was another progressive step.

Industry was moving into Illinois in the '90's just as it is moving into the South today. Local communities bid for industries, offering free land and stock subscriptions, similar to the lures the South is using today.

Preceding the period in the '90's that historians call the panic, the Annals show widespread and acute unemployment in Illinois.

As each volume of the "Annals" is published, mimeographed copies will be distributed, free of charge, to reference libraries in Illinois.

Members of the advisory committee which has co-operated in setting up specifications for the "Annals" and who are editing it finally are Dr. Bessie L. Pierce, Professor of History at the University of Chicago and author of a new four-volume history of Chicago; Paul L. Angle, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Illinois, and Kenneth E. Olson, director of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University.

Mr. Frederick's aim is to enlarge his industrial and labor survey to embrace 13 midwestern states. In the future he visualizes the same sort of regional research in agriculture and education, and now he is at work on a survey of rivers in the 13 states, compiling a day-by-day record of newspaper items about steamboats, river captains, and related phases of this subject.

Mr. Frederick is Professor of Modern Letters in the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern and a lecturer in contemporary literature at Notre Dame University.

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Indian Fish Case Ends After 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UMATILLA, Ore.—Indians, who have fished for centuries at Celilo Falls on the Columbia River above The Dalles, will retain all their rights as granted to them by the Government, by a ruling by Judge James Alger Fee of the United States District Court.

Actually, the question arose in January, 1933, when the United States Government brought suit for its wards, the Yakima, Walla Walla, Cayuse, Nez Perce and Umatilla Tribes, against the Brookfield Fisheries. The latter disputed the rights of Indians to take salmon and other fish from the waters surrounding the Falls. In May of the same year Judge Fee voiced his decision from the bench.

Errors appearing from time to time in papers prepared for the Indian representatives caused innumerable delays until the matter was finally settled a few days ago.

Pacific Islands Hasten Air Conquest

Around the World by Air
With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Thirty-fifth in a Series of Articles

MIDWAY ISLAND—Centuries ago some tiny white corals began to attach themselves to a mountain peak rising out of the floor of the vast Pacific Ocean. Millions of trillions of the tiny specks have gone on raising fairy towers through the deep blue water, spreading out like a mushroom on its stalk, and finally thrusting out from the surface of the sea three tiny islands, the Wake group, Wake, Wilkes, and Peale, a thousand miles from the nearest other island.

It seemed a vast labor for nothing, a gigantic task with no purpose. For the three islands had no fresh water, no vegetation except such grass and shrubs as can exist on salt water. The reef which encloses the islands in a lagoon in the midst of the sea was an extra hazard for mariners, its hospitality a cruelty. Even now the anchor of a German ship lies on the beach of Wake, and gold from its cargo is believed by many to be buried there.

Then came the Pan American Airways' dream of a San Francisco to Hong Kong air route to span thousands of sea miles in "one long week end." One day from San Francisco to Honolulu, one day from Honolulu to Midway, one day from Midway to Wake, one day from Wake to Guam, one day from Guam to Manila, and one half-day from Manila to Hong Kong.

The fact that the American flag had been raised over Midway, Wake, and Guam made the task easier. But without the trillions of corals which for centuries had been building Wake the conquest of the ocean at so early a date would not have been possible. Other islets and reefs could be substituted for Midway and Guam, but there is nothing else but Wake in the middle of the ocean where thirsty airplanes can drink their fill of gasoline.

Charming Place to Stay

I got off the airplane at Wake, prepared to marvel at the creation of a modern hotel on a desert island. More than 4,000 tons of materials were shipped there, transported across Wilkes on a railroad built for the purpose, the tiniest railroad in the world just two city blocks in length, ferried across the lagoon past Wake, and set up at the base on Peale.

I was ready to praise the power house, the refrigeration plant, the warehouse, the radio, the new books, the library of phonograph records, all the provisions for comfort which must be thought out months in advance.

What I did not expect, in spite of the appeal which Guam makes, was the charm of the islands as a place in which to stay. I had smiled a bit at the tales of "big" businessmen who have fled to the telephoneless paradises of Wake and Midway for weeks at a time. But I found tourists actually in residence, certainly having a rare experience.

Wake islands are flat, Peale's highest point being its "Mt. Wake" just 24 feet above sea level. Peale is less than a mile long, not half a mile wide at its widest point. And from wherever you stand you look at what seem limitless stretches of sea.

For diversion there is bathing and fishing, the fishing from a glass-bottom boat in the lagoon over a garden of strange plants and bright sea denizens, trolling from the launch in deeper water inside the lagoon, or crossing the barrier reef for game fishing like the successful angler who was proudly displaying a huge tuna.

There also is a water garden of another sort, an agricultural experiment which may help to transform tropical vegetation. Out of two tanks, five feet by 24 feet in size, this spring came 240 pounds of vegetables and fruit, 120 pounds of tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, squash, corn, string beans, and cantaloupe.

The new crop, sown two weeks ago in water and chemicals, covered with a wire screen, excelsior and shavings already has sent up beans six feet tall and corn over a foot in height.

Tropical Wake has little wren-like birds called rails, which cannot fly at all, while temperate Midway, my next night's stop, is the winter home of the curious gooneys, heavy bodies with wide wing-spread on slender legs ending in large webbed feet.

The Midway group is smaller than Wake, two islands instead of three, one of them five miles around if you count every tiny indentation in its white sand beach, and the other three miles in circumference. Midway has contributed to the saga of the sea. The Wandering Minstrel broke up on its reef, inspiring Robert Louis Stevenson to write "The Wrecker." But Midway ceased to be a desert island back in 1901 when a cable station was established there.

"Leave Before Arriving"

Between Wake and Midway is the international date line which adjusts the difference between sun time in the east and west by dropping out a day or adding one. Coming from the Far East our plane gained one. It was Friday day before yesterday at Wake and it was Friday yesterday at Midway, or as one perplexed passenger put it, "I just can't understand what has happened. We left Wake this morning and we have arrived in Midway yesterday afternoon."

Eager as travelers are to get on to their destinations nevertheless it was with reluctance that the passengers left the spic and span hotel on Midway this morning, swallowing orange juice, waffles and real maple sirup at dawn for the start to Honolulu.

As for me I have already heard the "aloha" of the islands over the cable, once last night and once this morning and I am looking forward eagerly to the stop I shall make at the Hawaiian Islands.

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Foreign Intervention: Two Wars

Armed Aid Surveyed

Efforts of the Non-Intervention Committee in London to reduce foreign "volunteers" in Spain to a minimum raises the question of how much intervention of this kind is in progress —not only in Spain, but also in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

In the accompanying articles the Monitor correspondents study the available information regarding the nature of the Russian help given to Loyalist Spain and China, and that of the Italian and German help being sent to the Spanish Insurgents.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—At least 10,000 Soviet military airmen, mechanics and tank drivers have participated in the wars in Spain and China, according to conservative estimates. No such number has ever left Russia at one time, but hundreds have been sent in relays for average periods of service of six months. Some have never returned, but thousands are back at work in the Red Army, possessors of experience expected to prove useful in case the Soviets are involved in a war of their own.

Soviet pilots and tank drivers were first sent to Spain in October, 1936, three months after the civil war started when it had become clear that Britain and France would waive the usual international procedure and refuse to sell arms to the Spanish Government.

The Soviet Government, like the German Government, thereafter tried out its men and war materials in Spain. After the Chinese war began, Moscow almost entirely stopped sending Red Army specialists to Spain, and withdrew those already there. It continued to send some war materials to Spain, but diverted specialists and the bulk of surplus materials to China, since the Sino-Japanese war more closely affected Soviet interests.

No Mention in Press

It is a curious fact that not one Soviet newspaper has ever mentioned that the Red Army has played any part in either of these foreign wars. Unlike Signor Mussolini, Russia's dictator Joseph Stalin has preferred not to boast publicly about his share in these wars. These 10,000 Soviet fighting men, grimly participating in wars to which their Government sent them, remain publicly unhonored and unsung. They are truly anonymous heroes.

When they come back, they are apparently instructed to remain silent about their experiences. They are never interviewed by any Soviet newspaper, they never make radio speeches or lectures, they resume their places in the Red Army as if their Spanish or Chinese adventures had never occurred.

However, most Soviet citizens know by this time that Red Army specialists have shared in these two wars. Some of the thousands of returning pilots and technicians tell some of their experiences at least to their families, and others hear about them. Russians do not easily conceal their feelings or their thoughts. The public silence is the more strange because the Soviets have intervened on the popular sides in both these wars.

The nearest thing to public admission of Soviet participation in these wars are occasional indirect and anonymous tributes. Newspapers occasionally carry long lists of decorations awarded to Red Army specialists for "heroic service in the cause of Socialism." Officials also pay fervent tributes to the air forces of the Spanish Republicans and of China, and most of their listeners know these tributes also refer to Soviet pilots.

Pilots' Daring Praised

Such a speech recently was made by Gen. A. D. Loktionoff, new chief of the Soviet Army Air Force.

In speaking of China, General Loktionoff declared that the Chinese Government originally had a small and inadequate air force, but they succeeded in building up, after the war started, a force which "compelled Japan to revise her opinion of the Chinese nation as a defenseless people."

However, such indirect allusions are as near as Soviet officials come to admitting that their specialists have participated in the Spanish and Chinese wars. The well-disciplined press and radio stations, the military men concerned, and even the general population seem to approve and support the "conspiracy of silence."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One result of the international efforts to get the foreign "volunteers" out of Spain—efforts still far from crowned with success—would be to give the world at last a little light on the extent to which non-Spaniards have intervened in the Spanish Civil War.

Estimates vary from 50,000 to 150,000 interventionists in the Franco camp compared with anything from 15,000 to 40,000 in the other. Somewhere between the two is the probable figure in both cases, but there is not enough information available to be dogmatic about it.

Officially, however, the Burgos authorities only admit the presence of 2,500 Germans and 23,000 Italians altogether. The Loyalists do not appear to have made a definite statement.

Italy and Germany have both claimed that they only intervened on Gen. Francisco Franco's side because others were already doing so on the Loyalists' side. Historically, however, there can be little doubt that the initial act of intervention came during the first week of the Civil War when three out of five Italian army planes on their way to General Franco's headquarters in Spanish Morocco made forced landings in French North African territory. An official inquiry by the French authorities established the fact that the planes in question were carrying machine guns and ammunition and were equipped with bomb-dropping apparatus.

From Modest Beginnings

Since then, considerable numbers of Italian planes, mechanical units, artillery, and infantry have followed that modest little advance guard. Nobody except the Italian and Spanish authorities really knows what the strength of these contingents is. The best impartial estimates vary between 50,000 and 80,000 men with a preference for the lower number. But there have been others which put the figure a good deal higher.

Germany's assistance to the Insurgents has been on a considerably smaller scale—probably not more than 20,000 at the outside. But a good many observers think the German effort may have contributed more than the Italian to the Insurgents' success.

Germany's "volunteers" have almost all been technicians — tank drivers, anti-aircraft gunners, engineers, and airmen. It is claimed, too, that a good many of them are really civilians engaged, not in fighting, but in reorganizing lines of communication, supervising the building of roads and bridges, and improving the working of the railways. There can be no doubt, however, that everything they do has a military reason behind it.

The greatest contribution of the two Fascist States to the Francoist cause has undoubtedly been in the air. Here again reliable figures are difficult to obtain, but the Italian press has boasted that more than 500 Italian planes were in action on one day during the Ebro battle this summer. It would be unwise to hazard a guess for the German figures, but careful observers think they can scarcely be more than half the Italian ones. Probably if one says 750 Fascist planes in all on General Franco's side and about half that number from Russian and various other sources on the Government's he would not be far wrong.

Complete Infantry Units

Italy, unlike Germany, is known to have sent complete infantry units to Spain. But on land, the Italians have not so far covered themselves with glory. One effect is that, in consequence of early failures, a number of the Italian infantry battalions were turned into mixed battalions with Spaniards. These composite regiments played a considerable part in the campaign last year against the Basques and the Asturians.

How much fighting the Italian infantry have done since then is rather doubtful. Recently they appear to have taken part in the battle of the Ebro and they were apparently engaged once or twice earlier in the year. But they are believed to have spent most of the time in reserve—and no one seems to know whether this is owing to the fact that they do not get on well with the Spaniards, or because they are poor fighters, or because the Duce does not want to annoy the British Government.

How the combined totals of Italo-German intervention on General Franco's side compare with the numbers helping the Loyalists is another intractable problem.

The published casualty lists for the Italians up to the end of May totaled 9,541. Since then only one list appears to have been issued in which it was stated that 232 officers and men had been killed and 1,513 wounded during the period July 13 to 24. The aggregate figure of Italian casualties alone is therefore somewhat more than the total number of Russians said to have been engaged on the other side.

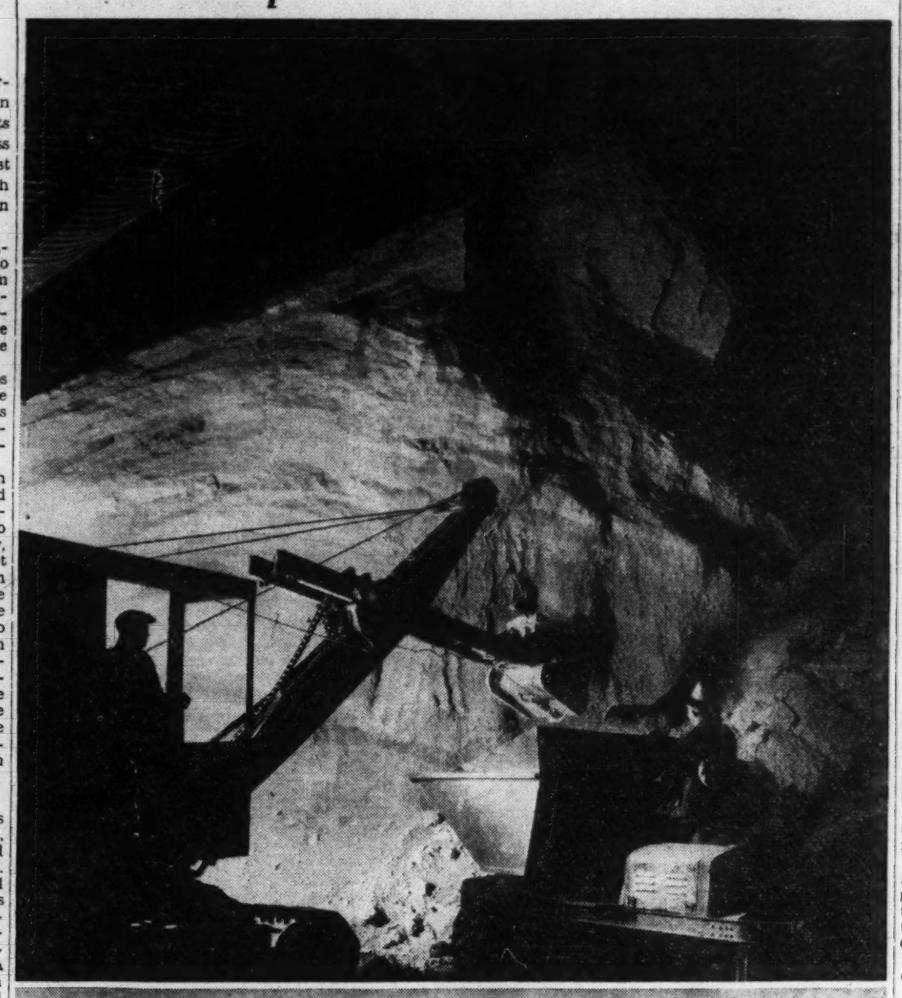
The International Brigade

The number of foreign volunteers in the Spanish Government's International Brigade is another unknown quantity, but it is doubtful whether more than 30,000 have enlisted since the Civil War started. A great many of these have already been killed or wounded but there may be 15,000 still on active service.

There is some reason to believe that in spite of frequent allegations to the contrary, large-scale dispatch of Italian troops ceased early this year. There is no doubt that airmen have continued to go to Spain both from Italy and Germany and that units have been kept up to strength by drafts from home. Numerous consignments of war material have also been sent, though chiefly on payment, not as a gift.

Contrary to what is generally supposed, some observers feel that gifts of war material to either side have been comparatively small. Certainly the Russians who have been accused of supplying the Loyalists with vast quantities of goods free, have taken payment for almost everything. Germany has received ore and metals in large quantities in return for its war supplies. This leaves only Italy as a possible dispenser of largesse on the grand scale, but even in Italy's case the largesse cannot be taken for granted.

TVA Phosphate Goes to Work on Farms



Soil Fertility Tested in South

Upper: Workmen removing mound of phosphatic fertilizer from storage shed at Wilson Dam, Alabama. Lower: Test field showing how phosphate helps build up soil fertility. Tests are conducted by farmers through their own conservation associations under supervision of land-grant colleges.

Alabama County Pares Hill To Make Up Soil TVA Took

TVA: What It's Doing
Third of Five Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ala.—Limestone County of which this town is the county seat, is entering upon the task of making 41,000 acres of new land. It will take that much, or an equivalent increase of fertility on a larger number of acres, to compensate for the rich bottom lands submerged or taken over by TVA on the Tennessee River and its tributaries in the county for the reservoir above Wheeler Dam.

Agricultural experts declare the soil building and erosion preventing activities fostered by TVA will do a great deal more than this. But it will have to do this much in order to come up to the starting point where Limestone County stood in agricultural production before TVA came in.

Where Holland pushed dykes out into the sea to reclaim soil that was under water, the reverse is the process in the Tennessee Valley, for here land must be found on the hilltops to replace what has been overflowed in the valley. Naturally the land overflowed by the backwater along the streams was most productive farming land in this almost wholly agricultural county. One effect of its retirement is seen in a reduction of about 2 per cent in the taxable valuation of property in the County. The momentary effect on farm production can hardly be measured with any accuracy because too many other factors enter the calculations.

Land Well Situated

Fortunately, the upland in the immediate area is plateau rather than a region of steeply sloping hillsides, and for this reason prospects are favorable for an eventual improvement of enough land not only to equal the submerged area but to go a great deal farther. And most people in Athens are plainly enthusiastic for TVA not only for what it has done to electric rates in the area but also for what it is doing toward revamping this part of the South out of a typical cotton economy into a new and more diversified type of farming.

Expressive of the newer attitude toward this change is the view taken by R. H. Richardson, Jr., Mayor of Athens, and A. V. McWilliams, President of the Limestone County Bank. Though Mr. Richardson comes of one of the old families and Mr. McWilliams is in close touch with large land-owners, both believe the future of northern Alabama lies in smaller, individually owned farms instead of large, share-cropping plantations and in more dairying, livestock production, grain growing, and truck farming with the benefit of rural electrification.

The two go together—rural electrification and small, owned farms—for where land is held in large units the houses, at least those that can afford electricity, are too far apart to make line construction pay. And the farmers who respond most readily to encouragement of soil conservation practices are naturally not tenants but owners who expect to be on the same farm for years to come.

In this county TVA pays the salary of an assistant who works with G. B. Phillips, county agricultural agent, as elsewhere it has its erosion specialists or resettlement advisers. Mr. Phillips pointed out from a pin-studded map on his wall how farms on which terracing was done three or four years ago became centers for spread of that activity in the last two years. The terracing is done at the farmer's expense with county-owned equipment. Between 12,000 and 14,000 acres of land has been terraced in this county in the four years of TVA.

Where terracing and check-dam building is defensive to save the land, the positive side of soil building comes in with the incentives to cultivation of legume crops such as vetch, clover, lespedeza and alfalfa. In 1926 only 5,000 pounds of vetch seed was planted in Limestone County. In 1936 the planting had increased to 135,000 pounds and last year it was 282,000 pounds.

Where southern farmers who could afford it have been accustomed to put commercial fertilizer on their cotton year after year. TVA has offered experimental supplies of its new fertilizer, triple super-phosphate, to those who will use it on fields to be planted in vetch for five successive years in order to bring up permanently the fertility of the plot.

Expect Pay in Two Ways

All this is expected to pay TVA in two ways. To the extent it succeeds in ultimately increasing the farmer's income it is expected to make more customers for rural electrification. And to the extent that it obtains the planting of grass-like cover crops that hold down the soil in place of cotton and corn that let it wash into the creeks, the TVA will gain a tremendously important protection against the ultimate filling up of its reservoirs with silt.

Probably a great many of the farms for new owners in the Government's campaign to reduce farm tenancy under the Bankhead Act will have to come from "made" land so far as this region is concerned. Those who know the farm real estate market say good farms are scarce except at high prices and that absentee landlords seldom are willing to let go.

But lots of second grade, poor or hitherto waste land is available which, under present soil building practices can be built up to equal the best if the Government can stake the farmer long enough to enable him to do this.

Roosevelt Asks End to Shortage Of Power Defense

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the possibility of an electric power shortage in the event of war constitutes "a serious threat to the national security."

This statement was made in letters designating members of a special committee Mr. Roosevelt named to seek "definite ways and means" of providing emergency power facilities.

The President named the following as members of the investigating body:

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, Frederic A. Delano of the National Resources Committee: Basil Manly of the Federal Power Commission; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and a member of the National Power Policy Committee; Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and William O. Douglas of the Securities Commission.

In letters to members of the committee, the President said that reports to him regarding the supply of electric power in event of a national emergency "have given me much concern."

The reports were made by the War Department and the Federal Power Commission in response to a request by the Chief Executive last March.

"These studies," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "have disclosed a shortage of power to meet the needs of the nation's industry in the event of war such as constituted a serious threat to the national security.

"In order to take immediate steps toward the solution of this pressing problem I am appointing a committee of (Government) representatives. . . .

"It is my desire that this committee find and recommend to me definite ways and means of meeting this problem. This will include drafting enabling legislation, recommending necessary appropriations, and other measures which appear appropriate."

Oxford Movement Sets Objective

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (AP)—A "new moral climate for the world" with a "spiritual leadership" of more positive action should be the objective of the Oxford Movement, Frank N. D. Buchman, founder and leader, told 2,000 convention delegates here yesterday.

"Every statesman admits the world needs a new moral climate," he said. "It is one thing to articulate a great truth like spiritual leadership; it is another thing to live it and make it the constant of a nation's life.

"That is the crux of the matter. Spiritual leadership must have the content of positive action far greater than what the world now associates with that term."

Mode of Earle Investigation Awaits Ruling of High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 7 — The issue of whether charges against George H. Earle's Administration involving graft and corruption should be investigated by a special committee of the Democratic-controlled legislature or the Dauphin County Grand Jury is before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court today. Involved in the issue is the Constitutionality of laws passed by the present extraordinary session of the Legislature called by Governor Earle last July as a means of blocking the Grand Jury inquiry at least until the Legislature could review charges against the Governor and 13 members of his Administration.

Argument of the case was heard on Sept. 6 by the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, after which the Court retired "as a jury" to take the case under advisement.

Overlordship Seen

Carl B. Shelley, Dauphin County District Attorney, urged the court to declare invalid acts passed by the Legislature dealing with the investigation. They were framed, he declared, "with the deliberate purpose in view of creating an overlordship on the part of the legislative branch with respect to the judicial branch of the Government."

Herbert B. Cohen, counsel for the legislative investigating committee, asked for a writ of prohibition which would stay Grand Jury proceedings and give the legislative body that priority. He held the power of the Legislature to investigate cases like this was "equal to that of all the district attorneys and all the grand juries" in the Commonwealth.

Earle Arrest Demanded

Albert L. Thomas, also of counsel for the legislative committee, urged the immediate arrest of Governor Earle and the members of his administration against whom the charges were brought.

"Let the charges be brought out into the light," he demanded. "There are a great many statements set forth in the petition seeking a grand jury investigation. If they are true, there is only one thing to do to comply with the Constitution. That is to swear out warrants on information. You don't need a grand jury investigation if you have the evidence. Arrest the man."

TVA and Investigators Upheld

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7 (AP)—No bad faith could be charged "either to the Tennessee Valley Authority or to the Senate TVA Investigating Committee" in the words of the Committee's Chairman following the recessing of the inquiry and the dispersal of the committeemen here this week.

Prospects were, said Chairman Vic Donahey, (D) of Ohio, that the group would be reconvened within the next two months at Washington to hear the report of auditors and examine the agency's power program.

Before leaving for Washington, he declared:

"The TVA has willingly brought us everything asked for—I can charge no bad faith either to the Authority or to this Committee. For myself, I would say no organization spending such sums as have been spent could fail to make some mistakes. I am surprised that no more have been discovered."

Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire said that debate over whether the TVA electric rates are an accurate "power yardstick" would continue long after the present Congressional investigation ends.

"Both sides can get experts to agree with them," he said.

He said the testimony of engineers and accountants at the recent hearings in the TVA area seemed to have "depended upon what was wanted," though the experts had honest differences in opinion.

Nevertheless, Senator Brown said, the hearings should "help clear the atmosphere and provide an important source of facts and figures."

Senator H. H. Schwartz (D), of Wyoming, gave the Government power and planning agency a clean bill on the basis of evidence received to date.

The Senator, who usually is an Administration supporter, said that seven weeks of investigations and hearings in the TVA area had "developed nothing that might be called critical of the Administration."

Senator Schwartz said the 10-member Committee had about half completed its inquiry into the "power yardstick and accounting practices" of TVA, much work remaining to be done by experts employed by the Committee.

He said hearings in Washington during November would touch upon the use of TVA rates as a "yardstick" for measuring private utility charges.

Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey said he would remain in Knoxville several weeks "inquiring into matters we have not touched upon."

Vatican Hits Racialism

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 7 (AP)—The statement that fascist racial doctrine "concerns a great and serious error which reaches the steps of the altar, touching Catholic doctrine," was published today by L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, in an account of a talk by Pope Pius. The pontiff was not quoted directly, but the newspaper presented this summary of his remarks yesterday to 400 Italian school teachers at Castel Gandolfo, his summer home.

Conference on Theater To Outline Stage Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More road shows, more theater goers and better cooperation between all departments of the stage are this year's objectives of the Second National Convention of the Legitimate Theaters, which opens at the Astor Hotel here on Sept. 13. The session, which will last two days, will be devoted to improving the stage. Well known actors, representatives of theater unions and representatives of the Drama Critics' Circle will give their views on how this may be done. Efforts will also be made to put the American Theater Council on a permanent basis to serve as a clearing house for all theater affairs.

Mexican Labor Bill

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — President Cardenas' civil service bill giving Federal employees the right to strike was approved Sept. 6 by the Chamber of Deputies, 161 votes to 7. The Government employees are granted labor organization privileges enjoyed by factory, mine and other workers.

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European Radio Propaganda Backfires in South America

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio propaganda from Europe to South American nations has "backfired," according to Edward Tomlinson, writer and radio commentator, who has just returned from his fifteenth annual trip through Central and South America.

But what annoys the Latin American nations more now is the fact that the United States seems more concerned about the radio propaganda than they do themselves. Ever jittery with the fear that the Government might enter into radiocasting, these opinions are pointed to by American radiocasting circles as evidence that the United States should not attempt to counteract this propaganda with a station of its own. (The "U. S. A." to Latin American dials is labeled either "Pittsburgh," "Schenectady" or "Bound Brook," the best-heard American privately owned shortwave radiocasters.)

Foreign Reception

Most assiduous cultivators of Latin-American good will on the radio, obviously acting on the theory that trade follows the wireless song and word, are Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, France and Japan. Berlin's short wave stations, operated as adjuncts of the Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment, are the best heard after those of private operators in the United States which the German signals often blank out. Italy is fairly well heard, as is France. Japan's stations cut little swath in the Latin-American ether, though the Japanese are vigorous merchandisers of their goods otherwise.

Unlike Germany and Italy, which broadcast the "news" after it has gone through the official processing, Britain's programs are relatively free from propaganda and its news by and large is as bona fide as the news reports emanating from American stations, Mr. Tomlinson reported in a radio talk, adding that he "found that the most universally popular European programs in South America came from the London station."

Good Neighbor Policy

Mr. Tomlinson asserted enthusiastically that the good neighbor policy is working on the South American continent, that Secretary Hull enjoys confidence and admiration on all hands, and that the situation now renders it "totally unnecessary for us to join the propaganda parade in South America." As a matter of fact, he observes that we need a propaganda campaign—but at home, so that the people of this country will know South America better.

Somewhat less sanguine about foreign inroads on the radio, but confirming in general Mr. Tomlinson's findings, was Linton Wells, the radio reporter who recently returned from a 27,000-mile trip that included Cuba and Central America as well as South America.

He reports that German programs blast through American short waves all too frequently, citing an instance when he tried to pick up one of President Roosevelt's speeches but was blanketed out by a German piano recital which ended just as the President concluded. Italy and Russia, he reported, come through fairly often but with nothing like the consistency and clarity of Germany.

U. S. Programs Popular

Yet he found the programs of the United States highly popular, being picked up and rebroadcast frequently on local stations. He said he saw little evidence that Europe's doctrines of Fascism, Naziism or Communism were gaining any foothold.

Nevertheless, the totalitarian states continue more vigorously than ever to "do their stuff" on the air, often supplementing their radio salesmanship with direct local efforts. They even aim their short wave broadcasts at the United States, the Germans actually "dedicating" individual programs to individual states, using the State anthems as theme songs, even mentioning names of local residents on the occasion of their birthdays, etc. How little effect they are having, any short wave radio set owner can almost decide for himself. Unlike the situation in South America, where short wave reception is important, it is the exception rather than the rule in this country.

Special Programs

Several dozen short wave stations, most of them adjuncts of American networks and stations, are on the air constantly with their regular broadcasts aimed at the Latin American audience. The major networks have Latin American specialists and staffs which are staging special programs southward bound via short waves, and unheard by the audience here unless they will tune in on those waves. The purpose is to give an honest cross section of American culture and uncensored news in Spanish and other languages—to give the Latin Americans, in short, what they want.

That this is succeeding even more than the overdone governmental propaganda from governmentally owned and operated stations abroad, is recognized by highest officials in Washington. One of the aims of the newly established Division of Cultural Relations and Division of International Communications of the State Department here is a co-ordination, without attempting to dictate what is broadcast, or the free enterprise on the American wave lengths so far as Latin America is concerned.

Labor Opposition To Fascism Asked

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Appeals for world unity of labor to combat Fascism and totalitarianism were made Sept. 6 before the Latin American Labor Congress.

John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United States Committee for Industrial Organization, whose salutation to the Congress Sept. 5 did not mention fascism, listened intently to the discussion, interpreter at his side.

Salvador Ocampo of Chile advocated a "world-wide defense of democracy," a boycott of merchandise from totalitarian countries, and "international unity of organized labor against war."

A message from Donald Henderson, General President of the CIO-affiliated United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, was read before the Congress.

The message pledged support of the Union's "125,000 workers to the work you are doing," apparently referring to the prime purpose of the Congress—organization of workers in Latin America.

Mr. Henderson's message said the agricultural union was arranging a nation-wide conference to be held at Albuquerque, N. M., this fall.

Mr. Henderson telegraphed from Washington that the agricultural union "appreciates fully its responsibilities to 2,000,000 Latin American workers living in the United States, most of whom labor in agriculture under conditions we can no longer tolerate."

Perez Leiros of Argentine was elected President of the Congress.

Pershing Honored By French Claimer To Name 'America'

SAINT-DIE, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—This little French frontier village, which claims to be "the godmother of America," announced yesterday it had named Gen. John J. Pershing an honorary citizen.

Martin Waldseemüller, a geographer, in 1507 published at Saint-Die an essay, "Cosmographical Introductio," in which he termed the Western Hemisphere lands "America" after Amerigo Vespuccio, who himself referred to them for the first time as the new world in 1499. Some scholars hold Waldseemüller's to be the first mention of "America."

6,000 San Francisco Clerks on Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 (AP)—San Francisco's most troubled labor situation since 1936 came to a head today as 6,000 retail clerks went on strike at 7 a. m. in 27 major department stores.

Massed picket lines of laughing, smartly dressed women paraded in front of the stores.

Packed closely together, striking clerks in front of The Emporium called cheerful greetings to department heads who entered the store. The line in the form of an elongated oval stretched the full length of The Emporium, biggest San Francisco department store, and touched a similar parade of pickets before the J. C. Penney store.

Off Market Street at the smart shops on fashionable Grant Avenue, smaller groups of pickets gathered in front of entrances. Elsewhere in the shopping district lines or small clusters of striking clerks picketed store customer and delivery entrances.

Pickets began appearing more than four hours before the regular opening time. Simultaneously a special detail of sixty patrolmen took their stations at major stores. Police cars and motorcycles patrolled the shopping district.

All police leaves and days off were cancelled when the strike was voted at a mass meeting last night. Newspaper advertisements announced, "stores open as usual today."

The strike followed a breakdown in negotiations between the AFL Retail Department Store Clerks' Union and employers over a union demand for a registered list from which employees would be chosen, and a store-wide seniority plan.

The decision for an immediate strike was made last night after a final, fruitless conference yesterday.

Labor leaders said it was the largest department store strike ever called in the United States.

The store walkout is the first of a number of long-smouldering disputes here to come to a showdown. A total of 120 wholesale grocery, drug, hardware, dry goods, liquor and public warehouses remained closed in a battle between employers and CIO warehousemen.

UAW Test of CIO Power Near

DETROIT, Sept. 7 (AP)—A test of power between the Committee for Industrial Organization chieftain, John L. Lewis, and Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers, approached a critical stage today in efforts to restore peace to the auto union.

Over the next three days, during sessions of the UAW's International Executive Board opening today, a denouement was expected in the fight between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Martin over methods of keeping harmony in the big CIO unit.

Mr. Lewis sent two of his lieutenants, Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, to represent him at the Board meetings. The Board will receive Mr. Lewis' proposals for peace, including the suggested reinstatement of officers ousted in the "communist purge."

A flat refusal to agree to such terms has been voiced repeatedly by Mr. Martin. He has charged also that acceptance of Mr. Lewis' plan would place the UAW in the position of sacrificing its "autonomy," and would make Mr. Lewis a "dictator."

Some observers said a compromise might be forthcoming, with Mr. Murray and Mr. Hillman, CIO Vice-Presidents, in the roles of negotiators. The Executive Board is controlled by Mr. Martin with his 12-to-6 margin.

Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Lewis have carried their cases to the UAW rank and file. Mr. Martin, in an address Sept. 6, said:

"The most dangerous enemies of the labor movement are those within its own house who, while professing to believe in democracy and in the objectives of the labor movement, really seek under this guise to gain sufficient power and prestige to overthrow the democratic procedure."

2,000-Mile Motorcade Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A 2,000-mile motor parade touching three nations of North America and calling at 152 towns and cities will start from Prince Albert, Sask., on the edge of the northern forests and end at Mexico City, on the fringe of the tropics.

It is to mark the completion of international highway No. 85 as the first north-south-all-weather highway from Canada to Mexico. The huge motorcade has been sponsored and organized by the International Highway No. 85 Association of which Bert F. Bell, Rapid City, South Dakota, is president.

The motorcade will have about 500 cars by the time it reaches El Paso, Texas. It will start from Prince Albert, northern terminus of the highway on Sept. 16 and reach El Paso, on Sept. 30.

From El Paso to Mexico City, plans are not definite as to traveling by highway and it is likely that the delegates will travel to the Mexican capital by train.

Frequent stops will be made. Entertainment has been arranged at many cities and towns for the persons taking part.

The stops planned from Prince Albert to El Paso are: Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina, and Weyburn, in Saskatchewan; Williston, Badlands National Park, Belfield in North Dakota; Belle Fouche, Deadwood, Lead, Rapid City in South Dakota; Jay-Em Ranch, Cheyenne in Wyoming; Greeley, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo in Colorado; Raton, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Hot Springs in New Mexico, El Paso in Texas.

China Charges Japan Uses Gas

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (AP)—China's League of Nations delegate, Dr. Hu Chit-tsai, announced last night he would invoke Article 17 of the League Covenant at the coming Assembly session in an effort to obtain financial and economic punitive measures against Japan.

Dr. Hu made public a document he will submit to the League attempting to prove the Japanese Army has been using poison gas against Chinese troops.

Article 17 provides that any nation which refuses to accept obligations of League membership for settlement of a dispute with a League member and makes war on a League member will be subject to the provisions of Article 16. The latter article calls for imposition of sanctions against aggressors.

Japan Denies Using Gas

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Japanese International Conference Office today issued a counter-charge in reply to Chinese accusations that the Japanese were using poison gas in the oriental war.

The Japanese office here said it had documents showing that Chinese General Yen Hsi-shan had given an order to use gas in Shansi Province, that it first was employed on July 16 and that gas again was used Aug. 26.

The statement was made in answer to charges yesterday by Dr. Hu Chi-tsai, China's delegate to the League of Nations, that Japanese repeatedly have used gas. He said China would seek at the coming session of the League of Nations Assembly to obtain financial and economic punitive measures against Japan.

[The International Conference Office is a semi-diplomatic bureau maintained in Geneva by Japan.]

Netherlands Queen Sees Diamond Array

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, (AP)—This "City of Diamonds" put its choice wares before Queen Wilhelmina Sept. 7 in a glittering jubilee exhibition in connection with the 40th anniversary of her reign which is being celebrated this week.

The Queen drove to the Colonial Museum and saw the display of gems, among them the $750,000 Jonker diamond.

Shifting the Scene to Smiling SEPTEMBER

ALL the Store's a stage, and all the new things in it play important parts in the brilliant drama of life upon which the curtain rises in September! It promises stirring action, many inspiring scenes and happy surprises! We've planned our program for September with CONFIDENCE—prepared for the usual upswing of business that Autumn insures, and for the decidedly brighter outlook indicated by the general upward trend now reported all over the country!

First of All There's Optimism and Inspiration in the New Fashions

For, certain it is, there's new hope in new clothes—and especially when they're as fascinating as they are this season! Although we're just upon the threshold of Autumn, here's a splendid array of Apparel and Accessories, giving unmistakable evidence of the charm of the new Fashions!

You'll see it in the new Hats—so many of them described by that good little old word, *chic*. You'll see it in hundreds of new Dresses in our several shops—with assurance of alluring style at a wide range of prices. You'll see it in the new Autumn and Winter Coats, the new Sports Clothes, the new Blouses. And in nothing is the charm of new fashion more pronounced than in the Autumn models in Shoes—in the Budget Shop as well as in our Shoe Salon. Here, too, there's assurance of style, quality and value to meet every price requirement.

But the Fashion story does not end here. Indeed, we may say it begins in the Corset Department—and here are the foundation garments for every type of figure—first aid to the well-dressed woman! Nearby, everything that's new in Negligees and Lingeries—for here, too, must Autumn's fashion mandates be obeyed!

Get the Children Ready for School

Everything will be found here for the young folks—from kindergarten to college ages—for the school term soon to open! We have conscientiously looked after the needs of children for seventy years, and we're better equipped to serve them now than ever! The new Autumn clothes for girls of all ages, at prices to meet all requirements—and many exceptional values, too—on the Fourth Floor. Boys' clothing, waists, shirts, etc., on the Second Floor—and hosiery and underwear, school bags and stationery supplies on the First Floor. This store is shopping headquarters for young Americans!

Still Time to Save on Fur Coats

The Mid-Summer Sale of Furs continues for some days into September—still a wonderful opportunity to save by making your selection some weeks in advance of actual fur coat wearing weather—just as we saved by placing orders long before regular fur coat selling-time! But, rest assured, there's not a single major or minor style-development that you'll miss by buying early! Not an order was allowed to go into production until we were sure that every coat would be an authentic exemplar of 1938-1939 fur fashions! And any coat bought now will be stored without charge until November.

Dozens of different furs; scores of different models, a wide range of sizes and of prices. Many fur customers take advantage of our Deferred Payment Plan for extending payment over a period of several months.

New Dress Fabrics and Home Supplies

Sewing machines are already whirring and fingers flying over the home sewing—children's school clothes, as well as dresses for smart mothers and others who make their own! Here are innumerable new weaves, designs and colors in cotton, rayon, silk and wool, for every purpose—and many very unusual values!

Now's the time, too, when every home needs fresh supplies of linens, towels, sheets, blankets—and most of them need curtains, or the material for their making—and perhaps a new lamp or rug, or other things for home comfort suggested by the coming of September!

A Good Time to Open an Account

As the busy Autumn season looms ahead, many new Charge Accounts will be added to the tens of thousands now on our books! We are always glad to open accounts with responsible people. The procedure is quite simple and direct, and you will be welcome at our Credit Offices on the Tenth Floor at any time. Having your purchases charged saves time when shopping, and our charga-plate, used here exclusively, is a safeguard against error in charging and insures accuracy in name and address for safe delivery of merchandise.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Ardmore PHILADELPHIA Jenkintown

Spectacular Nuremberg Rally Introduces Austrian Groups

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany — Each annual National Socialist Rally since the beginning of the Third Reich has introduced some new element. This year's gathering is the "Rally of the Greater Germany" since the Ostmark (Austria) is represented officially for the first time by a large contingent.

For months past, party officials throughout the country have been planning the program and carrying out all the multitudinous preparations essential to the smooth working of so gigantic an undertaking. Much as the Anglo-Saxon avoids the use of superlatives, only such words as "colossal" can give any idea of the scale upon which this rally is organized. Every year as the crowds disperse the opinion is voiced that the organization cannot be extended without its losing its efficiency. And yet it continues to grow ever bigger and bigger and is a striking tribute to German organizing talent.

The visitors to the 1938 rally can for the first time gain a comprehensive picture of the great stadium as it will be when completed. A full-sized section of this new building has been set up and the section itself can hold 24,000 persons. It contains five stories, and some indication of its size may be obtained from the fact that a red mark, on the second story, shows the height of the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, which can seat 110,000.

Carried in 150 Lifts

When the Nuremberg Stadium is finished, it will be 260 feet high and will have 150 lifts, each accommodating 100 persons, and which can carry spectators to their various seats at express speeds. It is stated that 450,000 people can be seated at the same time.

Those at the top will have a view of the spectacle in the arena below much like that given from the top of a church steeple. By 1940, barracks for nearly a half-million visitors will also have been built, according to official statements.

At present, Nuremberg looks much more like a beleaguered city. For outside its medieval fortifications are numerous tent encampments where the Reichswehr (13,000), the Hitler Youth (45,000) and the German Girls' Movement (Bund der deutscher Mädel) with 8,000 representatives are encamped. Austria has sent 9,000 Hitler Youth and 900 B. d. M.'s. As usual, the Hitler Youth hoisted the first flag of the present rally and they are the first to march past the Führer. They have come from all parts of the Greater Germany, chosen youths for whom all roads have led to Nuremberg for some weeks past.

Medieval Appearance Changed

The Adolf Hitlerplatz, the principal square, from a vantage-point in the center of which the Führer always takes the principal marches-past of the party and the armed forces has now lost its medieval appearance and is full of platforms and seats for the few thousand who can be pushed in for the coming parades.

Strolling through the city, one notices the disappearance of the Jewish synagogue. This was recently demolished and in giving the order for this work to be begun Julius Streicher, Nuremberg's district chieftain, declared that this building was broken down not because it was a synagogue but because the Altstadt quarter stood under the law for the protection of ancient monuments and the historical Hans Sachsplatz had to be cleared of all that violated its genuine architectural beauty. He then added, however, that before giving the order of demolition he thought the time would never come when Nuremberg would need a synagogue.

The visitor not too intent upon attending all the sessions of this rally will also be able to see an interesting collection of treasures from the City's library which are now on show. They include some very fine examples of medieval manuscripts, and incunabula, some of which date back to the tenth century, and all of them of priceless value.

Contrasts in History

"Europe's Struggle Against Destiny in the East," is the title of this year's exhibition which with the help of 30 rooms of documents and a frieze more than 180 yards long seeks to establish Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's interpretation of history.

The contention of the head of the foreign department of the National Socialist Party is that historical evolution should be seen as a racial science, based upon biological foundation of nation, race, and geographical extent.

Contrasts in European history are depicted from Dr. Rosenberg's view, declaring decadence to be revealed in the activities of Jews, Marxists and Free Masons in opposition to the "healthy forces of reconstruction," typified by National Socialism. The Red world peril of today, according to this exhibition, has its basis in Czechoslovakia.

The contrast in European history today, according to Dr. Rosenberg, is thus summed up, "as a hoary-headed dogmatic system which refuses to surrender to the views of the new science now growing up." The reference is to "racial science" which, he contends, is "no baseless phantasy which has suddenly made its appearance but forms rather the conclusion of centuries-old search and self-assertion on the part of European geniuses and peoples."

The Opposition Speaks

Wide World

Intraparty Rivalry Reaches New Peaks

When the Roosevelt Administration decided to throw its weight against the renomination of Senators Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Millard D. Tydings of Maryland, and Walter F. George of Georgia, the Democratic chieftains undoubtedly expected some vigorous counterattacks, but it is a question whether the organization leaders realized how powerful the opposition would be. The central view shows Senator Smith with a group of "Red Shirts" in a demonstration at Columbia, S. C. The Senator won the nomination. Senator Tydings (lower left) is running in the Maryland primaries of Sept. 12, and Senator George (lower right) is running in the Georgia primaries of Sept. 14.

Reich Ends Entailed Estates As Aid to Rural Development

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich Cabinet recently promulgated a law whereby all estates under "fidei commissum"—that is, limited in their hereditary possession to a particular family—should become the free property of their present owners, for them to continue to own or to sell as they think fit. Jan. 1, 1939, is the date fixed for the coming into force of this new law.

This new action of the National Socialists, like so many others, is a development from possibilities foreshadowed in the Weimar Constitution, which the earlier German governments only partially exploited. Thus, Article 153 of that constitution laid down the fundamental that property created social obligations (Eigentum verpflichtet) and the present regime has converted this ethical command into a legal obligation. In 1918, the number of estates held in entail was 2,300 covering an area of 3,200,000 hectares (about 7,900,000 acres), which had fallen by Jan. 1, 1938, to 900 occupying 1,500,000 hectares. These figures are for the Reich only; in Austria, the area of entailed estates is about 300,000 hectares.

Eastern Germany, particularly the Province of Silesia, will be particularly affected by this new measure. For there, on Jan. 1, there were still 79 entailed estates in which 201,787 hectares were tied up. The new law particularly concerns the end of the existing family-entailed estate and of all the wealth and property legally bound up with it. Certain exceptions will be made with property specially endowed for cultural purposes, but the decision will rest with a special court to be set up to deal with such cases. Since many complicated legal questions will arise in the change over to the new system it is generally assumed that these special courts will have much work to do and that the changes probably will be rather slow in many instances.

This new measure is one of a number intended to improve conditions in the countryside. In 1936, steps were taken to prevent the peasants from seeking more attractive occupations in the industrial centers. Help was given in the form of loans and tax concessions to help adjust the balance of wage differences between town and country, and the establishment of the hereditary farm (Erbhof) gave the farmer security over his homestead.

'Neutralization' Of Czech Policy Hinted by Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Sept. 7—No new concrete development in the Sudeten-German problem as far as the Reich is concerned appears to have occurred here during the past few days of the National Socialist Party convention.

Though still nothing positive is known about the Hitler-Henlein conversations during the last week end, general opinion in well-informed circles here tends to view little inclination on Reichsführer Hitler's part to depart from fundamentals of the so-called Karlsbad program. Those demands for autonomy for the Sudeten Germans included the right legally to apply the National Socialist ideology in their area—a demand which the Czechs appear to have resisted.

Moreover, although it was not one of eight points which Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, listed April 24, the "neutralization" of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is believed to be a German preoccupation.

The recent Czech proposals clearly made a still more significant concession to the Sudeten German viewpoint, but concessions for the establishment of a cantonal type of government have been met in the Reich press by vague talk about the necessity of a "final solution of the Sudeten German problem," which suggests that hopes of any round-table solution are not high.

This viewpoint appears to be based on the conviction in certain circles very near Reichsführer Hitler that whatever happens England will not fight. They feel sure the British will continue to press the Czechs to even further concessions—even though such concessions endanger Czechoslovakia's independence as a State.

Clarity in this issue, however, is possible only after Herr Hitler has made his foreign policy speech here at the party rally, and that, it is now generally agreed, will not be on Friday but at the closing session on Sept. 12.

Czech

(Continued from Page 1)

berg consulting with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler. His lieutenant, Ernst Kundt, however received the new proposals from President Benes.

It is definitely known that the new plan concedes to the Sudeten Germans full autonomy, even including control of local police.

Other points include granting of full rights of equality in nationality and language and an offer of a generous loan of 700,000,000 crowns (about $24,600,000) to aid reconstruction of economic life of Sudeten distressed areas.

[The Associated Press reported that a system of cantonization was included in the plan. It was understood the three German cantons would be in North Bohemia, with a population of 800,000; West Bohemia, population 700,000, and a narrow, elongated border region with a population of 500,000.]

No mention was made of the demands of the Sudeten Germans for the right to adopt and propagate the National Socialist ideology.

The Government promises to start working at once on points where no special legislation is necessary.

Minority Laws Speeded

New laws laying down national rights of citizens are to be worked out as quickly as possible with the co-operation of the Sudeten Germans, and are to be placed with the least possible delay before Parliament. This will mean that the nationality statute which affects not only Germans but also all other nationalities in this State may become a new foundation for further development of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Announcement of the first party congress to be held at Aussig on Oct. 16 is interpreted here as indication that the Sudeten Party is likely to accept the plan as a basis for negotiations and that within the six weeks that will elapse the main points of difference will have been thrashed out.

Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

give this man a fair trial and then hang him.'

"Your operations in this case remind one of the unfair practices of the National Labor Board.

"As to the charges which you make against the administration of old-age pensions in Ohio, all of them are so general in terms and so nonspecific, that there is no basis upon which answers can be made.

"You charge political activity in connection with the Ohio Division. For what purpose? You waited until three days before the Ohio primary, and gave out an unprovoked political blast, intended to scare 110,000 helpless old people in Ohio into voting against myself, on the threat of taking away from them half of their old-age pensions.

"Frankly, I do not believe you dare deprive these aged citizens of one half of their scant living to support your political maneuver."

Governor Davey went on to admit that he had asked old-age pensioners for their support, but said his opponents had made political capital out of the Board's criticism of his activities. "Their action," he declared, "had all the appearance of collusion with you."

The 111,500 recipients of old-age assistance in Ohio get an average of about $23 a month. Half is contributed by the State and half by the Federal Government.

Every state now has a public assistance plan for the needy aged. More than 1,721,000 persons 65 years of age or over are estimated to be receiving such assistance at present.

Dewey Nears Completion Of Case Against Hines

(Continued from Page 1)

the time Schoenhaus was released from the Tombs he has never been outside earshot of detectives and investigators from the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Stryker did not dent Schoenhaus' testimony that he made regular entries on the racket's master sheets of pay-offs of $500 to $1,000 over four years to Mr. Hines.

Tells of Campaign Gifts

Late this morning, Henry Sobol, insurance man, and manager of Mr. Dodge's campaign in 1933, took the stand and testified that he had obtained $11,000 from Mr. Hines to elect Mr. Dodge. Mr. Sobol said he took over the job at the request of John P. Curry, head of Tammany Hall at the time, and that later, when contributions failed to flow in, he was advised to go to Mr. Hines.

Mr. Sobol took Mr. Curry's advice and visited him at his office at Broadway and Forty-First Street and after a half hour wait was handed an envelope with $2,500 in it. Subsequent contributions from Mr. Hines brought the total to $11,000 by the first week in November of 1933, Mr. Sobol said.

Weinberg, Davis and Schoenhaus had testified that $30,000 or $32,000 had been turned over to Mr. Hines for Mr. Dodge's election fund.

Upon direct examination by Sol Gelb, Assistant District Attorney for New York County, Schoenhaus related that he placed Mr. Hines' name on the expense sheets and for four years—from the spring of 1932 to sometime in 1936—entered payments of $500 to $1,000 to the Tammany politician. Schoenhaus testified that Mr. Hines went on receiving money for protecting the numbers racket after Schultz was murdered in Newark in October, 1935, following which Davis had taken over in a futile effort to hold the crumbling empire of crime togethe, against the internal forces of gang reprisals and the onslaught of the District Attorney.

Schoenhaus said he personally delivered pay-offs seven or eight times to the defendant, one delivery allegedly having been made to Mr. Hines' home, 444 Central Park West. The witness fixed another occasion as July 4, 1933, when, according to him, Davis ordered him to bring $500 to the apartment of Davis's mother at 898 West End Avenue, where he said, he saw the young gang lawyer turn it over to Leo Rosenthal, Mr. Hines' handy man. The witness said he then drove Mr. Rosenthal to Mr. Hines' Central Park West apartment, where, he stated, he was Rosenthal turn the money over to the defendant.

Stryker's Tactics

Stryker for a third time confronted a witness who had turned State's evidence and purported to know every detail of the conspiracy and felonies charged against the defendant. An attorney in the average big case would be grateful for one shred of direct evidence—someone who actually saw or heard the defendant commit the crimes he was charged with. Mr. Dewey has many such witnesses. The chief factor in Mr. Stryker's favor is the legal principle that the testimony of co-conspirators must receive corroborative support from someone outside the ring of the conspiracy. But when a man can testify to an order to "put Jimmy on the pay roll," as Schoenhaus did, the job of the defense is a difficult one.

'Glass' Guards Pipe Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

uct as a fertilizer in irrigation water supplied to the orange and lemon groves. However, when ammonia was added to the hard water available for irrigation, it caused calcium carbonate scale to form in valves and distributing lines, so that for a while the venture seemed doomed. A long laboratory search disclosed that sodium hexametaphosphate would prevent this scaling.

Then came a real surprise. Investigators tried to find the minimum amount of the new glass which would produce the desired results. Starting with what they considered low concentrations, they cut these down and down until it was proved that only one or two parts in a million were needed to prevent the calcium carbonate from coming out of solution to foul the lines. It did not matter how large the amounts of ammonia fed to the water were, the protection was there.

The whole development is so new that unknown applications still turn up daily. In Ohio, for example, the water supply of a large city is being treated to prevent incrustation of filters in the softening plant and of the distribution system. In Illinois, a river which flows continuously through the condensers of a large commercial alcohol distillery is subjected to treatment to prevent the scale.

In Petroleum Stills

In Texas, speakers asserted, the threshold treatment was applied on condensers of petroleum cracking stills which formerly became plugged up in one month with the result that the units now can run indefinitely.

Another paper attracting unusual attention at the meeting was the description of a new microcalorimeter, an instrument capable of detecting and measuring heat changes of only a millionth of one degree, developed by Prof. Frank T. Gucker, Jr., and associates at Northwestern University. It is used for technical studies on heat changes which take place when sugar solutions are diluted.

In order to prevent chemical reaction in the solutions, measurements were carried out in containers made entirely from tantalum, a metal so inert it will not dissolve even in aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids which dissolves gold or platinum. Each container or "calorimeter" held about a quart of water, well stirred with a small propellor turned at uniform speed. In the water was immersed a small, sealed tube containing the solution. At the proper time, valves at the top and bottom of the tube were opened and the solution and water were mixed.

In Sealed Jacket

Two calorimeters, insulated by means of an inch and a half air space, were suspended in a sealed jacket submerged in a large water bath. An automatic photoelectric control kept the temperature within .0003 of a degree of that of the calorimeters in order to prevent thermal leakage. Heat changes were measured by mixing the water and solution in one calorimeter and heating the other calorimeter with a measured quantity of electrical energy just sufficient to raise its temperature by the same amount.

Since the total rise in temperature was never greater than .0002 of a degree, the difference in temprature had to be measured with utmost precision. The thermoelectric thermometer used for this purpose was made of 60 junctions of copper and constantan (a copper-nickel alloy) wire, which developed a potential of three millivolts per degree.

A special potentiometer was built to measure and record this difference of potential on a slowly moving strip of paper. On this record a difference in temperature of one millionth of a degree corresponds to 1.4 millimeters, giving a thermometric scale on which each degree would be over three quarters of a mile long.

The potentiometer was balanced with the aid of a galvanometer of the moving magnet type. Since it was as jittery as a seismograph, it had to be mounted in a heavy cage, suspended from a stand on a 15-ton concrete pier, in order to be protected from the ordinary vibrations of the building.

Austin Strike at End

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Are Ideas of Feminine Beauty Changing in Japan?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Kimono Counted Not Adaptable To Active Modern Youth

Foreign Styles Now Worn With a Dash, While One-Time Immobile Expression Outdated by Younger Set

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Hollywood has proved a greater revolutionary than Marx in Japan. While the influence of Socialism, Communism, and other "isms" which are regarded as "dangerous thoughts" by the all-powerful police of the Island Empire is limited to a small class of hunted and proscribed persons, the whole ideal of feminine beauty in Japan has been changing under the influence of the popular American movies. And with this change have gone important modifications of styles, modes, and living habits.

Ten years ago a Japanese lady was admired if she possessed the following physical attributes: a round face, flat nose, large mouth, covered with the traditional white chalk paint, long, thick, straight black hair, and an immobile, expressionless cast of countenance, suggestive of the large dolls which appear, gaily bedecked, at the annual Girls' Festival. Now doll-like features are no longer prized among the younger generation. The face is supposed to have expression and color; and lipstick and rouge are freely employed to cultivate the latter effect. The eyebrows are plucked and made to follow a definite contour.

Cheerful and Challenging

A smile is favored; both the eyes and the mouth are supposed to be cheerful and challenging. There is also a cult of the lithe, supple, well-balanced body which is having a marked influence on the appearance of Japanese girls and young women. Setting-up exercises are now the rule; they are often done in neighborhood groups under the direction of an instructor to an accompaniment of brisk music over the radio. The Peeresses School, where daughters of the nobility are educated, has one of the best sports departments in Japan and the daughters of princes and barons play basketball with as much enthusiasm and abandon as any American high school team would show.

The round legs which were a characteristic of former generations of Japanese women because of long squatting on the floor and little regular exercise are disappearing.

Finger Waves and Permanents

Ten years ago curly hair was considered ugly and any Japanese woman whose hair showed this proclivity spent many hours trying to straighten it out. Now straight hair has become taboo. Every Japanese woman who wishes to be regarded as in the fashion gets a finger-wave every week and the permanent wave, despite some fulminations against it by the ever-puritanical police, seems to have arrived in Japan for a long stay.

There is also a gradual swing toward the West in the matter of clothing. Simple uniforms are the rule in the schools, the boys wearing blue or gray suits and the girls pleated blue skirts and middy blouses. There is a growing tendency among younger women to wear Western clothes, instead of kimonos, after leaving school. Even during the three or four years which I have spent in Tokyo there is a visible advance in the smartness and dash with which these foreign-style frocks and dresses are worn.

At first Japanese women showed little taste in the selection and designing of foreign dresses. Assiduous study of foreign fashion magazines (Vogue is said to be the most popular foreign publication in Japan) is, however, bringing about a gradual change in this situation.

Kimono Styles Changing

At the same time some changes are appearing in the color and design of the kimono which remains the dress of the majority of Japanese women. The traditional kimono is a blend of five or six softened colors, with a large painted or printed design in the shape of a river, mountain, flower, plant or geometrical figure. The whole effect is that of a color symphony in a minor key.

The younger generation is inclined to prefer fewer and stronger shades and smaller designs. A Japanese lady of my acquaintance who is on the conservative side in this sartorial dispute recently said to me:

"The younger generation of today has lost the Japanese sense for color fitness and propriety."

It is not only the younger people, however, who have developed a taste for innovation. It has long been an unwritten law that Japanese women, beginning at 40, should wear only very dark and subdued colors in their kimonos, black, gray, or at best dark blue. Now middle-aged Japanese women are in some cases refusing to indicate so plainly their age by the color of their kimonos.

Wide World; Paul's

Modern Japanese Girls, Having Taken in Great Numbers to the More Active Life of Their Western Sisters, Find the Traditional Japanese Kimono Impeding. While Possibly Less Decorative, These Girls Skiing on Japan's Volcanic Mountains, Walking Out on the Court for a Game of Tennis, Pulling a Hearty Oar, or Entering Upon the Intricacies of Dressmaking Certainly Seem Closer to the Girls of Other Lands.

Spice Tones Add Zest to Style Panorama

Black still leads the color calendar in garments and shoes for all hours of the day, but delightful new spice tones such as ginger, cinnamon and clove add zest to the style panorama. Claret red is a notable early fall flare-up with medium-green scheduled as a close runner-up.

For a Better Concept Of the Term

Employee Discusses Domestic Servant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those employed as domestic servants look hopefully to a time when their working conditions will be better. Some houses meet the requirements of those they employ as to duties, hours, wages and time off. Others do not. But there is a problem that is common to all, whether they are well paid or underpaid, overworked or treated with consideration and that problem is the class stigma attached to those who are engaged in domestic service. But why should there be a class stigma?

We refer to servants of God, servants of state, and domestic servants. Now servants of God or of State do not cringe under the calling of "servant" but there is generally a great deal of objection to the calling of domestic workers "servants" on the part of the servants themselves. This is because of the traditional attitude toward the work on the part of employers, and of course, too, on the part of some employees.

Many ideas for a new name are being suggested, but I do not feel that a new name is so much needed as a new understanding of the accepted name. After all, household or domestic workers, domesticians, household helpers, maids, or by whatever name they may be called, are people who are performing a service for the benefit of others in a household rather than for the general public. The work is good. It is honest. It is worth while and it is needed. What other requisite is there for an honorable profession or vocation?

A Business Arrangement

Being or hiring oneself out to be a domestic servant is merely a business arrangement, where one party agrees to perform certain offices or duties and the other agrees to pay a salary and usually board and room in exchange for the service rendered. It is just an ordinary business contract and has nothing to do with class, or social station.

The relationship should be frank and honest, and the thing I would so like to see come to pass is, that that relationship of "mistress and maid" exist only within the confines of the household wherein it is established. If, for example, within the house the arrangement is made that the servant addresses her mistress as "Madam," and in turn by mutual agreement and by mutual agreement alone, the mistress calls her servant by her first name, that relationship should exist only within the confines of the agreement and if perchance they meet in public it should cease to exist. The old order is passing away and with it the idea of a "servant class." And out of this new order is dawning domestic offices, performed by intelligent people who should be regarded as individuals in the world of affairs and not thought of as belonging to an inferior class. Individuals so employed should not be classified, but each should stand on his or her own merits; for many domestic positions require the finest and truest qualities of character and an intelligence and skill of a high order.

No Change of Name Needed

There are many points in the relationship of mistress and maid that need a better mutual understanding. If I were to head a crusade on behalf of my fellow workers I should desire to raise as a standard a new concept of the name "domestic servant" rather than to vigorously demand a new name.

I feel sure that women who desire or need the services of household helpers will help to bring in a good and conscientious class of workers if they will cease to "classify" domestic servants as inferior and regard the relationship as a business rather than a personal and social relationship. For domestic servants are from all classes of humanity and they are servants because of their own personal reasons, aptitudes, and volitions.

L. W.

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Problems of the Older Wage-Earning Woman

Like Most Economic Problems, It Challenges All Countries Simultaneously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

Since I wrote to you a month ago, I have been making inquiries about the question which has been much discussed—that of the elderly self-supporting woman who, having lost her job, cannot seem to get back into wage-earning.

It is a question, which is particularly pressing in Western Europe at the present time. In Western Europe, the slowing down in the growth of population is having definite repercussions among older workers. Contracting numbers necessarily make a lesser demand upon production than expanding ones—that goes without saying. But, beyond this, there are factors with which economists and sociologists are finding it hard to deal.

Owing to the declining birth-rate, a constantly increasing proportion of older people in every community is demanding work. At the same time mechanical invention has so speeded up the tempo of industrial processes that only the young—really the very young—find it possible to maintain the pace required.

More Keenly Pressed

These factors affect men as well, but in a way, women are more keenly pressed. Their whole status, including their wage-levels, is lower than that of men and, because of it, they are inclined to drop more readily into difficulty when unemployed.

They are also less organized than men, and therefore less protected. And, beyond this again, is the fact that, at this period, the generation of pioneer women who did so magnificently during the years of the War, are being supplanted by a generation of young people far better equipped for wage-earning, consequently more attractive to employers.

Nearly all the Western European countries tell the same tale. A friend who wrote to me from Norway a few days ago, explained how, although there is in her country no suggestion of a "mass" dismissal of older women, it is yet apparent that any woman, over the age of 30, who is squeezed out of her job, finds it difficult to squeeze herself back into another.

In Greece, it is said that 40 is the age which registers the first barrier to wage-earning. In Czechoslovakia, any woman who, through years of service finds herself entitled to a rising scale of pay, finds herself also insecure. In Sweden, matters begin to be difficult at the age of 30 and seem very serious by the age of 40. The same may be said of almost every country, although the severity of conditions varies slightly.

In Great Britain

In Great Britain—where the question of the relation between age and wage-earning has received critical attention at the hands of the Over Thirty Association—an organization more or less forced into existence, by current happenings among women, a couple of years ago—it is said that the problem of the older woman worker is so vast and so unexplored that only the fringe of it has as yet been touched.

The young woman usually finds, in Great Britain, no difficulty in obtaining work. She finds no difficulty in retaining it until she is, say, 25. At about that period she may leave wage-earning for marriage, or—less generally recognized—she may leave it for the care of parents, since parents seldom call upon a son for special care; the responsibility falls nearly always upon the daughter.

Presently she may wish to resume wage-earning. She is still young, perhaps not more than thirty-odd, and she is still active and enthusiastic. But the wage-earning market does not require her, and the long, unhappy struggle begins.

One-Person Families

Statistics show that, of the 10,000,000 families in England and Wales, 688,702 are "one-person" families. In London alone, 13 out of every 100 families consist of one person only, and many of these are elderly women workers earning wages which do not admit of the slightest possibility of saving. Should they lose their flimsy little jobs. . . .

It is of little use, however, to contemplate the plight of the individual woman. Instead, I have questioned a number of people as to how, so far as social and economic remedies can ever heal a problem, this problem should be handled.

There have been certain interesting suggestions. First it is urged that women everywhere should make it their business to induce the staff-managers of big concerns—stores and the like—to employ older women, on the grounds that older women are not merely more likely than young ones to concentrate on their work, but are also more likely to inspire both confidence and a sense of comfort in the hearts of their customers.

Second, that women should encourage housing authorities and housing associations to include in their plans a proportion of low-rented, one-room apartments, in which women might stand a chance of saving some part of even a small salary. And, more important still, might stand a chance of expressing themselves in a place of their own. The Over Thirty Association is already setting an example in planning the erection in London of "flatlets" rented, as they are intended to be, to single working women at 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week.

There is a further suggestion. The undervaluation of domestic service by the majority of people, is given as cause of a deadweight at the lower end of women's wage-earning activities, which is detrimental to everything that women undertake. Therefore, it is urged that a purposeful effort should be made to render domestic service so attractive that, without further enticement, the younger women would flock to it in preference to other occupations, and thus build up a barrier against the employment problems of a future generation.

And finally, women should be helped to give up the habit of regarding themselves as the riffraff of industry and should see themselves instead as a natural part of the great body of freely chosen labor and as unquestionably necessary to its proper and rightful conduct.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters concerning women of Europe runs the first Wednesday of each month.

Handbags—Classical and Bizarre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Much emphasis is placed on the classic handbag and fine black suède is stressed. Dark brown, wine, rust, a grayed yellow-green, tan, and the new plum are also in the pageant. Moreover, calf, antelope, goat, seal, and buffalo are active competitors with suède.

Although some bags are soft, the majority have frames of metal, shell, marcasite, or composition. The openings are large, the interiors attractively lined and so planned as to be accessible throughout, and the sizes are suitable for the professional woman.

To demonstrate the suppleness of leathers today, shirred and draped sections predominate in the styling. Yoke effects with scalloped edges are also a favorite trimming, and serve to carry through from the dress and coat themselves a predominating fashion idea. Nor are jewelry accents lacking, and often appear as pendants, thus co-ordinated with lapel ornaments.

Bizarre bags as well as conservative ones wait for the purchaser, tempting her with odd shapes such as Noah's arks, stocking caps, baskets, and saddle bags.

Dainty evening bags are fashioned of shirred satin ribbon or of woven strands of metal kid and fine silk cord. Marjorie Dunton has designed a bag which begins as a muff formed of black silk cords which fall into a deep fringe. Behind this fringe is attached a rectangular bag of bright green suède.

With Avocados

Avocado combined with grapefruit and lime jelly makes a delicious salad. Pour 1 cup boiling water over ½ package of lime gelatin, stirring until dissolved. Pour into a shallow pan to the thickness of ½ inch. Chill until firm. Have ready the sections of 3 grapefruits stripped of membrane. 1 large avocado cut in balls or small cubes. Combine and pile on crisp lettuce cups. Cut the firm gelatin into ½-inch squares and sprinkle these over each salad. Place beside each lettuce cup a tablespoon of creamy mayonnaise.

Flowers in a Chinese Ginger Jar

This bowl of godetias or satin flowers reminds us that a good rule in making bouquets for the house is to keep the vase a quiet element in the ensemble. Many a homemaker treasures some old Chinese ginger jar for its soft blue-gray tint and picturesque form. Bright flowers, Chinese lanterns, bittersweet berries, anything but the more sophisticated hothouse flowers are charming in it.

Why Not Dramatize Your Dinner Table?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The dress goods counters of our department stores may be searched for materials to serve as tablecloths for all those meals except the more formal ones.

For those breakfasts and luncheons, especially those small intimate snacks, where the table is set anywhere from the living room or sunroom clear through the house to the farthest corner in the garden, gaily designed cottons, or cottons in solid colors to match or contrast with the flower-colored pottery are attractive.

One festive cotton set has an all-over design of red, brown, blue, and yellow figures on a loose neutral weave like crash. Another has small red and blue squares on a cream ground.

Even oilcloth is a Cinderella that has come out of the kitchen. In plain colors, such as deep marine blue, it is perfect for the outdoor meal. It does not reflect sunlight into the eyes of the diner. Its smooth surface, too, is adaptable to almost any kind of tableware.

One young modern uses as a company cloth a cotton bedspread, a beautiful thing of daffodil yellow, sheer with a slightly crinkled surface that remains crisp after repeated launderings.

When choosing a cloth that will give character to your table, don't forget those riots in rainbow colors, the beach towels. Chosen in the right color combinations they are as dramatic as a Mexican serape! In fact, that is what most of your guests will think they are.

Favorite Combination of Salad and Patties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The enclosed recipes for Smothered Beef Patties and Red Gold Salad are original. I have served them together several times, and have had so many requests for recipes I am convinced that they must be good.

Both foods carry well, and are fine for picnics. The patties may be taken hot in a thermos jug, or reheated at cottage or camp fire. Men, especially, like them, and prove it by the number they put away.

Red Gold Salad

Prepare
1 pint lemon jelly. Add
½ cup grated carrot
1 cup pineapple cubes
1 cup orange cut into small pieces.
Chill until firm, and serve sliced, with
1 tablespoon salad dressing on each slice.

Smothered Beef Patties

Fry slowly
1 quart onions, finely cut, in fat until golden brown, stirring often to prevent burning. Add
3 sweet green peppers cut fine after seeds and white fibre have been removed, and cook ten minutes. Add
1 cup tomatoes, canned or raw, and cook ten minutes. Add
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
2 pounds Hamburg steak made into flat patties about 2 inches in diameter. Simmer ½ hour. Thicken slightly with flour. The flavor is better if cooked the day before using.

(Mrs.) M. F. K., Massachusetts

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Through the Editor's Window

The Turn of the Season

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shrill childish voices are again heard on Our Hill; and while we welcomed last June the sudden quiet when they all went off to camp, we are ready now for the activity pregnant in their return.

One day the garden and its surrounding fields were dozing as usual in the silence of late summer. The next, the air was clipped with shouts of little boys calling across a greeting from the tops of neighbor trees, or vigorously telling one another to put-down-the-rabbit-because-it-has-been-handled-enough or that chickens-don't-like-to-be-held-that-way.

A pencil box, brand new, important with drawers and a ruler, has recently been smuggled into the house and gone its way down the road to small brown-eyed Billy of the soft voice and ample green lunchbox, against his needs on the first day of school—a Billy grown astonishingly taller and looking very reliable in his new boyish haircut. As I write this, childish football signals ring out across our garden in the golden afternoon sunshine, and of a morning the streets of our town are filled with trudging, chatting youngsters, their scrubbed faces all turned toward the school buildings. A contented, purposeful unity.

* * *

Down in the valley tall goldenrod and purple wild asters splash the fields like paint upon an artist's palette, while the coarse wild grasses, now ragged and russet, swirl around one's knees along the paths. When the little boys' voices go to bed for the night, the katydids and fall crickets take up the refrain. Mists steal across the hills, and dew lies heavy upon dreamy dahlias, marigolds, and phlox.

There is spiciness, now, in the morning air. The birches and pines smell sweet and pungent as we race down our country road before breakfast, the dogs and I. People's wood fires send whiffs of fragrance out beyond their front gates to greet us. With the tang in the air many a canine romp is in order, and a new canine enthusiasm for blowing hard down every mysterious hole. Among us humans, cheery appreciations are exchanged across stone walls and fences over the sparkling day that is ours to use and enjoy.

Eagerly on every hand we note where the swamp maples are already turning to scarlet and gold, how the apples hang ruddy on bent boughs. The first huge orange-colored squashes, poured out upon overloaded roadside stands under their soaring elms, recapture for us in memory the scent of purple grapes that will so soon follow.

* * *

In the city everyone is talking again of what courses to take this winter. And on beyond the glorious autumn days ahead, with their brisk country walks under flaming trees, we anticipate once more the cozy evenings at home before an open fire with a good book, and the awakened activity of winter programs in city and on the air, as music, drama, classes, and talks get under way.

There is no sadness in the changing seasons. A forward look, filled with eagerness over things present and things to come, will banish any hint of reminiscence and regret. Autumn, indeed, the turn of any season, is a joyous time.

A Wednesday Column

A Chat in Self-Styling

Importance of Making One's Judgment Trustworthy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women seriously interested in clothes and with a liberal budget, often collect their wardrobes a good deal as a private library is formed—except that a wardrobe is necessarily impermanent.

They buy a suit or the copy of a suit by Creed, an evening frock after Lanvin, an evening wrap after Schiaparelli, hats by Agnes, Reboux, Dache. This method gives the wearers a sense of what they call "safety." Who is the critic among laymen who can comment unfavorably on creations by these masters?

It should, however, be remembered that the models thus adopted were not necessarily designed with that type of woman in mind who has chosen to wear them for the sake of social security. It is perfectly possible for a Schiaparelli sensation to be unbecoming. This fact, if recognized, would be upsetting to the timid shopper, who despite her timidity may dislike too great a frankness on the part of a sales clerk. It proves the importance of developing original judgments and independent taste if women are to dress really well, that is, suitably for their kind of life and becomingly for their type of figure and face.

Gatherings of smart women always reveal a certain number who look obviously less well than they might, although they are wearing ensembles recognizable by students of the mode as composed of popular models from the leading houses. The fact reflects nothing on the models but it does indicate a lack of artistic and social self-confidence on the part of those who have adopted them unsuitably. A woman can look better dressed in an anonymous costume skillfully selected than in one of the season's masterpieces conceived by its designer for a woman to whom the woman who is wearing it bears little resemblance.

I. C.

Campus Footsteps

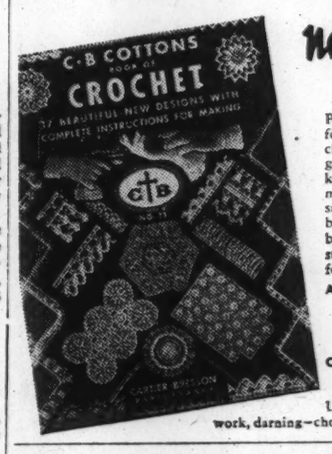
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A so-called "barge" oxford is expected to prove a great campus favorite, for wear with leather and tweed jackets and camel's hair coats. It is of the moccasin type and it has flat leather heels and square toes. The material is Norwegian leather.

Shoes of grained leathers, such as buck and calf, and suede, with foxing and tipping of reptile skins, are slated for collegiate popularity. High-riding monk types and platform stepins will rival the classic oxfords and ghillies.

Color in the Bleachers

The Textile Color Card Association has presented four colors for woolens that are expected to have a strong influence on football fashions. They are honey, amber, burnt-wheat, and rustan (a light copper).



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The Home Forum

Golden Mud

BECAUSE the maker and owner of a certain garden by the sea has hair as white as any snow on the mountains toward which he loves to point an ancient telescope, I was amused to hear some of the few children in Silent Bay solemnly arguing that he must be at least a hundred years old. He also heard the calculation, and smiled.

WE WERE SITTING together, at his suggestion, as the evening light was exceptionally good after a fall of rain, to enjoy the enchantment of distant scenes. Not that it is needful here to look far afield for beauty. So generously has the white-haired beauty-lover lavished love upon his garden that, with its perfect pathways, its pools and pergolas, it won my admiration at first sight as a place of gardening dreams come true. At every turn, it offers some new delight to the eye. At every step, the visitor finds a new excuse for lingering and responding, as I had done once or twice already, to the cordial invitation: "Come again."

But, when the air is so clear that faint outlines of islands, rarely seen, rise above the horizon to prove the accuracy of our maps; while in another direction the sky is pierced by peaks which, at other times, seem to have slid down behind the nearer hills,—then it becomes natural for proud host and polite visitor alike to let their gaze roam beyond the garden wall.

"THERE'S GOLD ON those mountains!" I misquoted, watching the play of sunlight over the highest slopes.

"Some people still think there's some *in* them," said the man with the telescope. "But I have my doubts. In any case, there are easier ways of getting gold than burrowing under mountains or flying over them, like the latest Canadian prospectors, to find it."

Shrill laughter from the children reminded me of their argument. It occurred to me that, if my companion were indeed a centenarian, it would be easy for his mind to travel back to the time when men were beginning to strike gold on the grand scale in Australia and California.

He and I both looked down to see what had excited the children's mirth. With a puddle of rain water to aid their plastic art, they were modeling a circle of what might have been either toadstools or temples out of mud.

"ISN'T IT LOVELY?" a little girl cried, smearing muddy fingers over her frock.

"Isn't it lovely?" echoed the man beside me a moment later, shutting up his telescope and slipping it into its tattered case with an automatic movement.

"The mountain?" I asked, glancing back at the skyline.

"No. The mud." The pale blue eyes turned upon me held the faraway look of one to whom memory has brought something from a great distance very near.

"Not using the glass again?" said I, pointing to the case.

"There are times when a man can see further with his own eyes, even if they are not open, than with the best telescope."

"That sounds like a riddle. But how far can you see now? Fifty or sixty miles?"

STARING APPARENTLY RIGHT through my head and the rose-clad pillar behind me, he replied slowly: "Fifty or sixty centuries! And more."

"It's a long way."

"It is. But those children have set me thinking about my childhood—"

"Goodness, man!" I interrupted. "You weren't born fifty or sixty centuries ago. Even the children put your age at a hundred."

"My childhood," he repeated, "and the childhood of mankind. From the window of the room where I was born in a Kentish village it was possible, as I learned a few years afterwards, to see men turning mud into gold. Don't accuse me again of trying to talk in riddles! They didn't call it gold, and I didn't see the gold. Nobody in that village saw much but gray dust. But I saw the smoke rising from the chimneys of the works where the trick was performed, and I played with some of the same mud. I gathered mine by the handful, while they collected theirs by the barge-load from the bed of a river. They mixed it with chalk from the pits in the downs below which the river flows. They made their mixture into cement; and, if you have traveled much, you must have seen some of it, or something very like it from other places, converted into houses and highways, palaces and pigsties in all parts of the world.

"ODD, ISN'T IT, to think that many of the most palatial-looking buildings in the great cities of today are made of mud? Just like the crude huts which our forefathers built, when they crawled out of the caves and dropped down from the trees in the beginning of all our yesterdays, except that they used rushes, reeds, and branches where we use steel as the framework for the mud to be stuck on.

"Man seems to have been handling mud in one way or another ever since he began to use his hands at all. And, when you come to think of it, a man with a lump of mud in his fingers is a perfect symbol of human opportunity. He can do what he likes with it. He can throw it at somebody, if he chooses, and perhaps start another war. Or he can mold it into something and start a work of art."

"You appear to have made a study of mud."

"IN A WAY, I have." He stood up, tapping one boot-toe lightly on the crazy paving before moving away and saying: "Come along here." He led the way through a perfumed pergola till we reached a shed into which I had not been admitted before. There I saw bottomless boxes and other wooden molds of various shapes and sizes. On the ground were bags of cement, tubs of sand, and mounds of shingle.

"The raw material for concrete slabs," he explained. "I haven't lived quite a century yet, but I have been here long enough to make every bit of the concrete used in the walls and pillars and paths of my garden."

"You've done the whole lot!" I did not hide my amazement. "Why, it must have taken ages."

"IT *has* TAKEN ages for those who came before us to learn what you and I know about the uses of mud. And that reminds me that I meant to make a few more concrete slabs tonight. I want to start another job tomorrow."

While I watched, he mixed sand and cement and shingle on a flat wooden platform, added water, and stirred the whole mass vigorously until he was satisfied with its color and consistency. He picked up a handful to show me its plastic quality. He still grasped it as he stood at the door of the shed to see me depart.

THE CHILDREN HAD gone home. The sun was setting. Its level rays, streaming across the glorious garden, touched all the concrete of the walks and walls, the pergolas and the borders of the pools with a rich, red glow.

As I waved to my friend from the gateway, it was shining on him. His white hair became a flame. The damp gray mass in his fingers became a handful of shining gold.

HENRY W. ARCHER

By courtesy of the Artist, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BULLOCK CART": *A Wood-Block Print by Ramendranath Chakravorty*

MR. RAMENDRANATH CHAKRAVORTY is a young Indian artist who has experimented with many different media, for he works in oils, water colors, etching, wood-block printing, and lithography.

During the last ten years, Mr. Chakravorty has been head assistant teacher at the Government School of Art in Calcutta—the school in which he himself received his first art training. He also studied at the Tagore School at Santiniketan and was for a short time superintendent of arts and crafts at the National Academy of Art at Masulipatam, in the Madras Presidency.

"The Bullock Cart" gives a pleasant glimpse into native village life. The stippled effect well conveys the sense of strong sunlight falling through the heavy leafage of trees.

Mr. Chakravorty has traveled widely, and recently Londoners had an opportunity of seeing a representative collection of his work in an exhibition organized by the India Society.

"Encourage one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PAUL'S first epistle to the Thessalonians, as translated by Weymouth, there occurs the following passage (5:11): "Therefore encourage one another, and let each one help to strengthen his friend, as in fact you do." This affectionate advice, given in the dawn of the Christian era, is as fresh in its application to the present as when it was first written.

The world in which Paul lived was not fundamentally different from our world today. There were conflicting intellectual, political, and religious beliefs. There were unsatisfied human ambitions and hungry hearts. We today have one thing, however, which they of that time did not have, namely, the Bible in its entirety.

We cannot be sufficiently grateful for the great blessing of having both the Old and the New Testament in our native tongue. The priceless benefits of Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, are also ours, and it is enabling mankind to gather from the Scriptures more and more of their spiritual meaning. Starting with the fundamental proposition that "God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 275), Mrs. Eddy states the logical conclusion (*ibid.*, p. 289), "Man is not the offspring of flesh, but of Spirit,—of Life, not of matter."

Christian Science is, therefore, enabling men to gain some measure of spiritual understanding, thus demonstrating the truth of perfect God and perfect man, and realizing more fully the brotherhood of man.

In the course of his invocation, in the seventeenth chapter of John, commending his disciples to the protection of their heavenly Father, Jesus said (20, 21), "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." Many years later the beloved John, who wrote the foregoing record, when penning his first epistle restated the essential purport of his Master's teaching as follows (I John 4:21): "And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also."

This simple but profound admonition is not only Christian, but is demonstrably scientific, for, utilized, it makes manifest the everlasting unity of God and man. The understanding of this inseparable relationship, as revealed in Christian Science, enables one, in dealing with the beliefs of sin and sickness, to see something more than that which appears to the physical senses. Imbued with increased spirituality, the Christian Scientist looks for and finds evidence of the real man made in God's own likeness, and thus he lifts his own thought, and that of others who seek help, out of materiality into what Paul called (Romans 8:21) "the glorious liberty of the children of God." Through this process of spiritual awakening, the beliefs of sin and sickness begin to disappear, and spiritual rebirth takes place, in which all things become new.

In this way Christian Scientists are taught to bear one another's burdens and to strengthen one another in mutual spiritual love. Witnesses to the healing power of Christian Science are now to be found in all parts of the world, and no honest seeker needs to doubt that the healing Christ is as present today as in Jesus' time. In expressing her satisfaction for the healing ministry then being carried on by her faithful students, Mrs. Eddy once said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262), "I am grateful to you for giving to the sick relief from pain; for giving joy to the suffering and hope to the disconsolate; for lifting the fallen and strengthening the weak, and encouraging the heart grown faint with hope deferred."

The secret of all genuine health and happiness is thus found in the understanding and demonstration of the relationship that exists between God and man. This practice gradually destroys the illusion of sin, sickness, and death, and shows them to be false images conceived in so-called mortal mind. In the degree that human lives are transformed by this process of right thinking and living, men and women discern more and more clearly the good in one another, and so become less and less addicted to faultfinding. In this way a foundation is laid upon which lasting friendships are built.

Furthermore, the teachings of Christian Science are destined to find universal acceptance, when God's law is obeyed on earth as it is in heaven. With this broader view of human possibilities, developed through divine guidance, all may unite in the prayer contained in the following familiar stanza from a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 105):

"Help us to build each other up,
Our little stock improve;
Increase our faith, confirm our hope,
And perfect us in love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ALENTAOS LOS UNOS A LOS OTROS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN LA primera epístola que San Pablo dirige a los Tesalonicenses, según la versión de Weymouth, se halla el párrafo siguiente (5:11): "Por lo tanto, alentaos los unos a los otros, y que cada uno ayude en fortalecer a su amigo, así como en efecto lo hacéis." Esta amonestación bondadosa, que fué dada al principio de la era cristiana, es tan nueva ahora en su aplicación al presente como cuando fué primeramente escrita.

El mundo en que Pablo vivía no era fundamentalmente distinto de nuestro mundo de hoy. Había creencias contradictorias, tanto intelectuales y políticas como religiosas. Había ambiciones humanas sin satisfacer y corazones hambrientos. Pero tenemos hoy en día una cosa que los de aquellos tiempos no tenían, a saber, la Biblia en su totalidad.

Nunca podremos apreciar bastante la bendidión que es tener tanto el Antiguo como el Nuevo Testamento en nuestra lengua nativa. Nuestros también son los beneficios invaluables de la Ciencia Cristiana, el descubrimiento de Mary Baker Eddy, que habilita a la humanidad para comprender cada vez más claramente el significado espiritual de la Sagrada Escritura. Partiendo de la proposición fundamental, tal como la encontramos en la página 275 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), de que "Dios, el Espíritu, es el Todo-en-todo, y que no hay ni otro poder ni otra Mente,—que Dios es el Amor, y por tanto es el Principio divino", Mary Baker Eddy deduce la conclusión lógica (ibíd., pág. 289): "El hombre no es el hijo de la carne, sino del Espíritu,—de la Vida, y no de la materia."

La Ciencia Cristiana, pues, capacita a los hombres para alcanzar cierta medida de entendimiento espiritual, demostrando así la verdad de un Dios perfecto y un hombre perfecto, y comprendiendo cada vez más plenamente la hermandad de los seres humanos.

En el curso de su invocación, en el capítulo XVII del Evangelio de San Juan, recomendando a los discípulos a la protección de su Padre celestial, Jesús dijo (20, 21): "Mas no ruego solamente por éstos, sino por aquellos también que han de creer en mí por medio de la Palabra de ellos; para que todos ellos sean uno; así como tú, oh Padre, eres en mí y yo en ti, para que ellos también sean uno en nosotros." Muchos años más tarde, Juan, el discípulo bien amado de Jesús, el cual nos dejó el relato anterior, al escribir su primera epístola, resumió el significado esencial de las doctrinas de su Maestro de la manera siguiente (I. Juan, 4:21): "Y este mandamiento tenemos de parte de él: Que el que ama a Dios, ame también a su hermano."

Esta admonición sencilla pero profunda no solamente es cristiana sino científica, porque si se utiliza, manifestará la unidad eterna entre Dios y el hombre. El entendimiento de esta unión inseparable, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, nos capacita, al tratar con las creencias de pecado y de enfermedad, para ver algo más de lo que los sentidos materiales puedan percibir. Equipado con mayor espiritualidad, el Científico Cristiano busca y halla pruebas del hombre verdadero, que está creado a la semejanza de Dios, y así eleva sus propios pensamientos, y los de otros que buscan auxilio, por encima de la materialidad, a lo que San Pablo llama (Romanos 8:21) "la gloriosa libertad de los hijos de Dios". Por medio de este proceso de despertar espiritualmente, las creencias del pecado y de la enfermedad empiezan a desaparecer, y un renacimiento espiritual se lleva a cabo, en el cual todas las cosas se renuevan.

De esta manera los Científicos Cristianos aprenden a llevar las cargas los unos de los otros y a fortalecerse los unos a los otros en amor espiritual y mutuo. En todas partes del mundo se pueden encontrar ahora testigos del poder curativo de la Ciencia Cristiana; y el que busque sinceramente la Verdad no necesita dudar de que el Cristo sanador esté tan presente hoy en día como en los tiempos de Jesús. Al expresar su satisfacción sobre el ministerio de curación que sus discípulos leales llevaban a cabo, Mary Baker Eddy dijo una vez (MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, pág. 262): "Os doy gracias por dar a los enfermos alivio de sus dolores, por llevar alegría a los que sufren y esperanza a los desconsolados; por levantar a los caídos y fortalecer a los flacos, alentando al corazón que se desmaya a causa de sus esperanzas frustradas.

El secreto de toda salud y felicidad verdaderas se puede encontrar, por lo tanto, en el entendimiento y la demostración de aquella unión entre Dios y el hombre. Esta práctica desvanece gradualmente las ilusiones del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la muerte y demuestra que éstas no son más que imágenes erróneas, concebidas en lo que llamamos mente mortal. En la proporción en que las vidas humanas se transformen por este proceso de pensar y de vivir correctamente, los seres humanos percibirán más claramente el bien innato en uno y en otro, y se criticarán menos los unos a los otros. De esta manera se cimentarán fundamentos sobre los cuales amistades duraderas se puedan construir.

Además, las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están destinadas a encontrar aceptación universal, cuando la ley de Dios sea obedecida tanto en la tierra como en el cielo. Con este concepto más amplio de posibilidades humanas que se desarrolla bajo la dirección divina, todos pueden unirse en la oración contenida en el verso siguiente de un himno bien conocido (Himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana, No. 105):

"Ayúdanos a alentarnos los unos a los otros,
A aumentar nuestra substancia;
Fortalece nuestra fe, confirma nuestra esperanza
Y perfecciónanos en el amor."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In Retrospect, a City

IN RETROSPECT, the city wrenched of time
And steadfast, the girders silent, the traffic still;
The quiet evening loosed like a slow bell
Upon the air of summer: I remember well

How evening overtook us and the trees,
Along the shadowed hollows of the water
And how a sudden music on the breeze
Swept toward us and how that broad mirror later

Held tower and turret in a dream of gold.
In retrospect I see the sleeping swans
Under the bridges and I seem to hear
Night turn to silver and chime out in bronze.

HAROLD VINAL

Lawrence Was an Archaeologist in Arabia

IN 1913 the ruins were visited by an Army Officer, a Major Young (who is now Major Sir Hubert Young, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Governor of Northern Rhodesia).

He was surprised to find any one in the ruins, because they were "closed" for the summer, but he found "a quiet little man of the name of Lawrence . . living there alone."

Lawrence showed Major Young and his friend over the mound, and they became so deeply interested in all he told them that they forgot their train—the only one due back that day. Lawrence offered to put them up for the night, and actually, while the friend moved off the next morning, Major Young stayed several days with him.

Meals were served in plates and bowls which had been buried in the earth for centuries, and when the coffee was served, Major Young found to his surprise and delight that he was drinking out of cups which the Hittites had used nearly four thousand years ago.

Once or twice the Major went on visits with Lawrence to neighboring villages, and he noticed immediately how much his friend seemed to be at home amongst the natives. They welcomed him and he sat with them and talked with them so easily and naturally that it was difficult to think of him as an Englishman at all. He seemed to belong to the place. . . .

Villagers in those remote hills and valleys were beginning to whisper, in wonder, of this quiet, blue-eyed "infidel," who wandered amongst them so fearlessly, and who, in turn for his tales of that far-off land of his, would listen to the tittle-tattle of their lives.

These people had no newspapers, no books. Very few of them could either read or write. The story-teller of the East was really a living newspaper. He carried news from village to village and town to town. . . .

It was to these and similar tales that Lawrence listened, in times when, in the afternoon heat, voices murmuring like bees would drone on in their talk of things gone, things present, and things to come. At other times, before an open fire, and underneath a curtain made by a star-spangled sky, he would try to tell these new-found friends of his what his England was like.

He would tell them of the great ships that travelled the seas, and of a place called "Lundra." . . .

If Lawrence was to be believed, the people in "Lundra" lived above the ground, on the ground, and below the ground. They knew of the iron road farther west, and of the steel monsters that ran on it, dragging wooden carriages behind them, but this "Inglisi" spoke of iron roads like this running down into the bowels of the earth, where men had to come up many steps before they could again see the sun.

"There are wheeled houses," he would tell them, "which carry people inside and on the roof, running along the roads."

"Merciful Allah!" they would whisper, wonderingly.

"And streets so long that you can not see the end of them!"

At this a hum of astonishment would rise from the ring of listeners.

Such was the life of Lawrence in those early days. When he was not engaged on the "diggings," he was generally tramping up and down the countryside, learning a little more each time of this land whose very age was mystery itself.

Sometimes he would follow a twisting, narrow track in and out of a rocky valley, up a path worn so deeply that it must have been used for hundreds of years, to find, perched high up on the hillside, an old Roman keep, or the bare walls of a once great Crusader's castle.

He would walk side by side with camel herders across far stretches of desert, or make one of a passing caravan, looking back with his dreaming mind to the old days of frankincense and myrrh, the days when the bazaars of Damascus and Aleppo sold the scented robes and precious jewels brought by caravans from far Cathay and from India's temples and palaces.—From "Lawrence," by EDWARD ROBINSON. (New York: Oxford.)

The Partner Behind the Curtain

THE annals of publishing and the traditions of publishers in this country will always mention the little Corner Bookstore in Boston as you turn out of Washington Street into School Street, and those who recall it in other days will always remember the curtained desk at which poet and philosopher and historian and divine, and the doubting, timid young author, were sure to see the bright face and to hear the hearty welcome of James T. Fields. What a crowded, busy shop it was, with the shelves full of books, and piles of books upon the counters and tables, and loiterers tasting them with their eyes, and turning the glossy new pages—loiterers at whom you looked curiously, suspecting them to be makers of books as well as readers. You knew that you might be seeing there in the flesh and in common clothes the famous men and women whose genius and skill made the old world a new world for every one upon whom their spell lay.

Suddenly, from behind the green curtain, came a ripple of laughter, then a burst, a chorus; gay voices of two or three or more, but always of one—the one who sat at the desk and whose place was behind the curtain, the literary partner of the house, the friend of the celebrated circle which has made the Boston of the middle of this century as justly renowned as the Edinburgh of the close of the last century, the Edinburgh that saw Burns, but did not know him. That curtained corner in the Corner Bookstore is remembered by those who knew it in its great days, as Beaumont recalled the revels at the immortal tavern:—

'What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtile flame,
As if that every one from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest!'

. . . It was the exchange of wit, the Rialto of current good things, the hub of the hub.—From "James T. Field," Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches with Unpublished Fragments and Tributes from Men and Women of Letters. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1882.)

The Painted Forest

NO SOUND
but your footfall
on the bright leaves, except
a cricket ticking the minutes
away.

IRENE STANLEY

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City Repair Job Waits On Will Of WPA Head

Boston found surrendering autonomy in municipal upkeep and depending on federal bureau's aid.

Is there a trend in the United States today toward increasing reliance by cities upon the Federal Government to finance what once were ordinary municipal activities, through WPA work relief? After three years of Federal participation in work relief under the uniform WPA system, it appears that such a transition is gradually taking place.

A case study made in the City of Boston gives evidence to support such an extraordinary observation. In a series of articles, of which this is the second, general activities of WPA and its increasing ramifications with and influence upon various aspects of municipal government today are discussed.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For eight successive months, the top floors of City Hall in Boston have been officially condemned as unsafe, and the City Council Chamber has been filled with staging to keep the roof from falling in. Yet so hard pressed is Boston that it cannot provide the cash to repair its City Hall this year.

The decision rests with the WPA and Harry L. Hopkins. For Boston, officials declare, cannot garner even $68,000 out of its annual ordinary maintenance income of $60,000,000 to do the work. Harassed, like other cities to its financial limit by relief costs, Boston has allotted every spare dollar in its 1938 budget for as large a WPA program as can be obtained from Washington.

Included is a project to repair City Hall; and while Mr. Hopkins has not indicated what action he will take, the point remains the same regardless of his decision. A Federal official in Washington will decide for the citizens and Mayor of Boston whether or not Boston's own seat of government is to be made safe for occupancy.

The case illustrates a trend that continuing abnormal unemployment and the permanent aspect of WPA have brought about. The tendency of municipalities to rely upon the Federal Government for unemployment relief has increased year by year for the past six years; and more and more cities are apparently placed in a position of relinquishing local autonomy in exchange for the WPA dollar.

Retaining the Old

In Boston, this loss of autonomy is emphasized with unusual force, and it is a story that has attracted national attention. In July, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin received a revived PWA grant of $1,250,000 to erect an altogether new structure for a City Hall. The project, a holdover from a previous Administration, required Boston to contribute as its share $1,700,000. Mayor Tobin, supported by the public and by municipal authorities, rejected the project on the ground that Boston could not afford such an expense.

Simultaneously, PWA Director Harold L. Ickes discovered that Mayor Tobin had filed a WPA project to put the old City Hall, which is a relic of the Civil War period, in repair. After publicly denouncing Mr. Tobin for "shopping around" in the Federal agencies at Washington, Mr. Ickes urgently requested Harry Hopkins to reject the WPA repair proposal.

In practical effect, Mr. Ickes' action was an attempt by a Federal official to dictate to a Mayor what he shall and shall not do in an entirely local matter; in this instance, to prevent a Mayor from acting in the interest of municipal economy.

It might be of general interest, and of especial value to students and officials of local government, if a study could be made showing to what extent WPA authorities in Washington have been placed in a position to rule upon similar questions for cities elsewhere in the United States.

However, it is important to point out that Mayors have been compelled to delegate this extensive authority to the Federal Government, because local and state tax systems have failed to provide sufficient revenue to meet the welfare problem.

Response to Mayors

Last fall, Congress in special session was reported in a mood to pass laws limiting 1938 relief appropriations. In November, the United States Conference of Mayors descended upon Washington with tales

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Showers are probable this afternoon and tonight, followed by clearing late Thursday.

All New England—Showers this afternoon and tonight Thursday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh west shifting to northwest or north winds tonight and overcast weather with showers tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	69	Minneapolis	60	72
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	68	84	New York	56	72
Denver	64	82	Norfolk	72	76
Helena	48	68	Philadelphia	66	74
Kansas City	76	94	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	64	78	San Francisco	58	78
Miami	80	86	Washington	66	72

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 7. B—Maximum Sept. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:40 p. m., height 9.4 feet
Thursday, 11:06 a. m., height 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 7:19 p. m.

False Hope in Ambergris Search

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Clinton V. MacCoy

Curator of mammals at New England Museum of Natural History, shown holding materials mistakenly believed to be ambergris, a constituent of rare perfumes, and sent to the Museum for identification.

Searchers for Ambergris Follow Track of Whale

Searching the sea beaches for ambergris is about as useless as walking up and down Main Street in quest of a five dollar bill that someone might have lost, according to Dr. Clinton V. MacCoy, of the New England Museum of Natural History, who explained the current exhibit at the Museum entrance, illustrating this important constituent of expensive perfumes.

Dr. MacCoy is curator of mammals; and as such, he must interview the dozen or so "beachcombers" who annually tramp into the museum with all sorts of materials, hoping against hope that what they have so carefully picked up is high grade ambergris which brings from $14 to $30 or more an ounce. Ardent fortune seekers have brought mineral slag, fish eggs, sponges, squid eggs, sewer grease and a host of other specimens to Dr. MacCoy, but all were foredoomed to disappointment. The hunt still goes on each year, he says, "but in all my interviews with the hunters, not one has produced the real article."

The sperm whale is the only known manufacturing plant of the much-sought material; and since the whale is a mammal-of-the-sea and not a fish, identification of ambergris properly comes under the department of mammals. Chemists have not yet been able to produce the product syntheticaly, but probably will some day. Ambergris is an abnormal product of the whale. It may be found floating on the surface of the water or cast up on shore almost anywhere in the world, though the stamping ground of the whale is the most likely place. What does turn up, finds a ready market in the perfume industry, for its ultimate use is in holding or prolonging the odor of the better perfumes.

Rival Schooner Skippers Feted by Boston Chamber

Capt. Ben Pine of the Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, which has challenged the Nova Scotian Bluenose to races for the International Fishermen's Trophy beginning Oct. 9, was on hand today to welcome Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose when he arrived on the steamer Saint John from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Captain Walters is to be the guest of Roscoe Prior, member of the Fishermen's Race Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Hotel Lenox, Boston for a few days. He was the guest of honor at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon and later, with Captain Pine, called on Gov. Charles F. Hurley for an official welcome to the Commonwealth.

On Friday, the Committee has chartered the steamer Steel Pier for a special all-day cruise from Boston to Gloucester with the two skippers as guests of honor.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber, telegraphed to Spencer Tracy—leading player in the moving-picture version of "Captains Courageous," inviting him to accompany the party on this cruise. Mr. Tracy is making a tour of personal appearances which is bringing him East.

At Gloucester, the two captains will be welcomed by Mayor Elmer W. Babson and escorted to the State Armory for lunch by a National Guard military escort. The Boston Police Band of 50 pieces will provide music at intervals during the day.

The Bluenose, skippered by Captain Walters, has kept the trophy under Canadian colors since 1922 although in an unofficial race off Gloucester in 1930 the Gertrude L. Thebaud was the victor. Off Halifax the following year, however, the Thebaud was defeated by the Nova Scotian vessel.

The Bluenose was launched in 1921, while the Thebaud—last schooner built for the New England fisheries, was completed in 1930.

Liquor License Petition Opposed

Vigorous objections to the granting of a liquor license to a restaurant at 353 Huntington Avenue were lodged with the Boston Licensing Board yesterday by officials of Northeastern University and the YMCA and the owner of an adjoining apartment house.

Dr. John B. Pugsley, a Northeastern University professor, and Clarence C. Beasley of the YMCA told the Board that they object to licensing of any more liquor establishments near their buildings. Bernard Gilbert, owner of a near-by apartment house, which is assessed, he stated, for $1,000,000, declared that tenants have already been moving out because of disturbances caused by those who have been drinking in the neighborhood.

Police Captain Thomas E. Harvey of the Back Bay station also appeared. He asserted that if the license is granted the restaurant will more than likely be turned into a night club—and he declared his opposition to establishment of any more such clubs in his division.

Children Protest School's Closing

DUDLEY, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—Protesting against the closing of the Northwest School, seven children, with the approval of their parents, indulged in a "sit-down" strike on the school steps this morning. They said they would report for classes each morning until the School Committee reopened the building.

Henry Koebke, father of two of the children, and a sponsor of a petition containing 170 names asking that the school be kept open said, "Either the school will be opened or a lot of us will go to jail."

When the School Committee announced two weeks ago that the Northwest and Ramshorn Schools would not be reopened this fall as an economy measure, a petition was circulated by Mr. Koebke. He said that the Committee has failed to recognize it.

The children reported at 8:45 a. m., today, and sat on the school steps awaiting a teacher. They waited until 9:30 and refused to enter a school bus which was to transport them to West Maine Street School, three miles away.

Unemployed Forty Plus Executives Plan Drive

Boston News Today

Forty Plus Group Plans Campaign

Plans of the parent Forty Plus group in Boston are being carried out rapidly, according to Roland Darling, President of this society of temporarily unemployed executives, working together to find suitable work and to dispel notions that ability can be measured arbitrarily by age.

Letters have already been sent to 300 heads of Boston firms employing 50 or more workers, and to nearly 2,000 such concerns in other parts of New England, explaining the opportunity to fill any executive positions which may be open, through the resources of the club. In it, the letters point out, there is a reservoir of ability from which any special need can be filled.

Forty plus is also working out a radio program to be presented soon, and 10 speakers are being prepared to give talks, lasting about six minutes, at a long list of Rotary, Kiwanis, Alvertising and other business men's clubs throughout New England.

A new chapter of Forty Plus is now being organized in Salem, taking in men in Lynn, Beverly, Peabody and Danvers as well. Officers are to be elected at a first meeting to be held the latter part of this week.

Graves' Counsel Files Petition

Counsel for Frederick H. Graves, who is now awaiting trial on charges of perjury in the civil suit of the City of Boston against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso and before the Boston Finance Commission, today filed a set of interrogatories in Suffolk Superior Court, seeking permission to question two out-of-jurisdiction witnesses.

The question of being allowed to put the interrogatories will be heard by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick tomorrow.

Mr. Graves, whose trial is set for the week of Sept. 12, seeks to question William J. Montgomery of New York, vice-president of the insurance company which hired him to represent the company in the $85,000 settlement of a land damage case while Mr. Curley was Mayor. He also seeks to question Ralph L. Patio, clerk in a Washington, D. C. hotel, in regard to conversation which Mr. Graves alleges he held with Mr. Curley on the settlement of the suit.

In the City's suit, Judge Fosdick found that Mr. Curley received $30,000 and Mr. Santosuosso received $20,000 and ordered the return of the money. Both men have appealed.

Children Make Dolls for Gifts

More than 30,000 children from 134 municipal playgrounds in Boston have spent some of their vacation time this year in making thousands of dolls and substantial toys for distribution to children's hospitals at Christmas, and for shipment in the annual Christmas boxes sent by the Junior Red Cross to children in other countries.

A number of these attractive dolls and toys have been placed on display at the Wendell Phillips School on Phillips Street.

The project was under the direction of Nathaniel J. Young, Director of Physical Education in Boston schools. The toys will be distributed through the Junior Red Cross of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter at 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

B. U. School To Celebrate

Boston University's School of Theology will commence its 100th year when matriculation day exercises are held on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the school, 72 Mt. Vernon Street.

Launching the University's oldest department on its centennial celebration will be the new dean, Dr. Earl Marlatt, who was appointed in June to succeed Dean Emeritus Albert C. Knudson. Besides fulfilling his duties in connection with the campaign for a $2,000,000 "Century of Service" fund, Dean Marlatt will continue to teach.

The School of Theology was founded as an independent seminary in 1839 at Newbury, Vt. It was incorporated as Boston University in 1869.

N. H. Fund for Jobless Rises

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7—For the first time since it started payment benefits, the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund took in more money from pay roll taxation during August than it paid out in benefits.

Since benefit payments were started the first of the year, the Fund had been paying out more each month in benefits than it was collecting from employer contributions. This had made it necessary to constantly eat into the surplus created during the two years previous when the pay roll tax was collected but no benefits were paid. For a number of months the benefit payments to partially and totally unemployed workers have been decreasing and pay roll tax paid into the Fund has been increasing with the result that in August $240,398.29 was collected in pay roll taxes and $229,494 paid out in benefits.

Since January 1 the Fund has collected $1,757,379 and $2,177,329 has been paid out. At the start of the year the Fund exceeded $4,000,000 but on August 31 of this year it had decreased to $3,873,476.14. Officials of the Unemployment Compensation Division expected that the present trend may continue and if such is the case the Fund is expected to increase gradually.

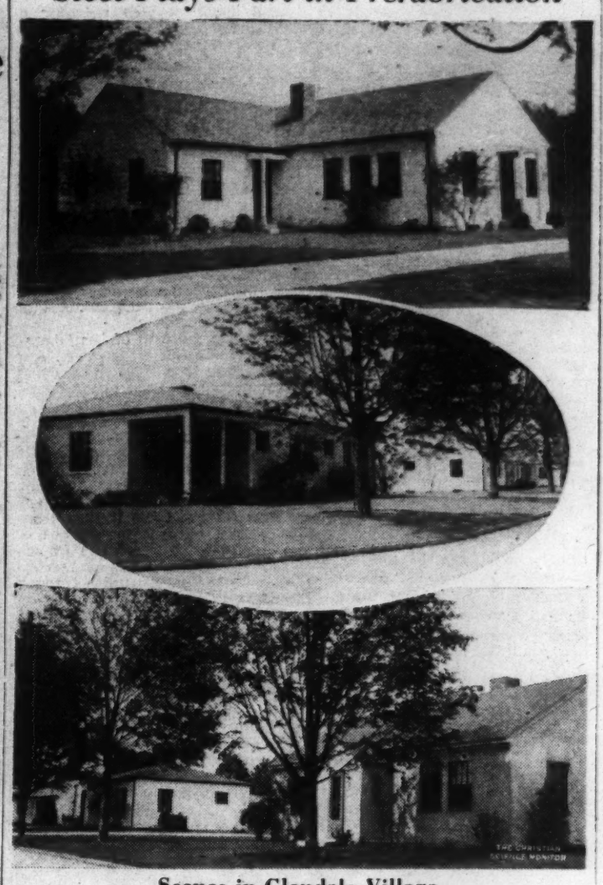
State Finances

A brief report of New Hampshire's financial affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, by State Comptroller Charles T. Patten, along with comparative figures for the previous year, has created a new net over which the Republican gubernatorial candidates may bat the ball of politics. Throughout his campaign for renomination and re-election Gov. Francis P. Murphy has taken the stand that he has operated the affairs of the State in a businesslike manner and has balanced the State's budget. The opposition, backing the candidacy of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, has campaigned on the basis that the Murphy administration has not been so businesslike, that the actions of the State Comptroller have been influenced by the administration, and that many of the claims as to State finances are without basis.

The figures as released by State Comptroller Patten show that from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, the net State debt decreased from $12,796,9 to $12,628,167. During this period the liabilities of the State increased somewhat, but this increase was more than offset by a rise in current assets. The report reflects the administration policy of financing State operations by temporary borrowings at low rates rather than issuance of long-term securities at a higher rate, as bonds decreased from $13,153,000 to $11,602,000, and on June 30, 1938, there were $2,000,000 in notes outstanding as compared with no note liabilities a year ago.

Turning to the statement of income and expenditures, it is found that the State's income increased from $18,780,932 in the 1937 fiscal year to $21,409,538 for the fiscal year ending June 30 this year, with the greater part of this increase to be found in nonrevenue income, apparently the result of issuing notes to displace bonds. Operating expenses of the State decreased from $16,483,471 for the 1937 fiscal year to $16,264,232 for the 1938 fiscal year. Capital outlays in the 1937 fiscal year amounted to $4,989,709, and in 1938, $4,525,006. Current surplus of $946,646 on June 30, 1937, had increased to $1,591,934 on June 30, 1938. The anti-Murphy group is pointing out that on July 1, 1936—six months before Governor Murphy took office—that the current adjusted surplus of the State was $3,638,894, yet on June 30, 1937, it was only $946,646. It is also pointed out that while the Governor claims that his administration has followed the policy of considering relief as a regular permanent State expense, and at the same time balanced the budget, that actually the State has turned the burden of regular direct relief over to the cities and towns. But the State had participated in the expense of regular direct relief up to a few months ago.

Steel Plays Part in Prefabrication



Scenes in Glendale Village

Upper: Largest of the prefabricated houses has seven rooms, including four bedrooms and two full bathrooms. Every house has detached garage and is equipped with air-conditioning unit.

Center: All grounds of the Glendale prefabricated village are landscaped. Principal differences in the 26 homes now completed are in porch treatment and exterior colors.

Lower: Maple and elm trees have been set out on lawns surrounding the homes. All streets are curbed.

Village of Prebuilt Houses Takes Form at Glendale, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, R. I., Sept. 7—Rhode Island's first village of prefabricated homes gradually is taking shape here. Twenty-six single-family dwellings have been built, streets have been laid out and water and sewer facilities provided.

The experiment aims to prove that comfortable and attractive homes can be built at low cost by abandoning some old-fashioned notions of construction and applying modern building practices. All houses at Glendale have steel frames, are insulated and air conditioned.

Housing Costs Reduced

Austin T. Levy, President of the Stillwater Worsted Mills, is sponsoring the project. Three years of designing and building have convinced officials of the Glendale Housing Development that the experiment is a success, that housing costs can be reduced.

Largest of the Glendale homes has seven rooms, including four bedrooms, and two full bathrooms, and is priced at $8,800. It has a 24-foot living room, detached garage and occupies more than a quarter acre of land. The smallest Glendale home, with two bedrooms, sells for $5,000. All homes are built on a one-floor plan. Steel beams are used instead of wood floor and ceiling joists and steel frame is used in the walls instead of wood studding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Outside walls are composed of three coats of stucco against a wire mesh. The color pigment is incorporated in the final coat of stucco. Between outside and inside walls is an insulating board. The inside wall has three coats of plaster also against a wire mesh.

Casings of Steel

All inside door casings are steel and all windows are in steel casements. Windows swing outward and are operated by a crank similar to the crank on an automobile window.

Most Glendale homes have full-sized cellars. In some, however, the cellar has been eliminated and a utility room added near the kitchen. The utility room contains a set tub, oil-burning furnace and air-conditioning unit. Cellarless homes have a three-foot air space beneath the first floor.

The wide use of steel and stucco instead of wood makes the houses virtually fire and termite proof and reduces the cost of upkeep.

Kitchen and plumbing equipment is of latest design. Built-in features are numerous. Kitchens have built-in kitchen cabinets, featuring bread boxes, dish-towel racks and ironing boards. Some living rooms have built-in desks, bookcases and radios.

Around the Corner

The Road to Dover—A friend of ours was humming the familiar song, "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet"—with its reference to fields of clover on the road to Dover. He knew Dover, Mass., Dover, Maine, Dover, N. H., and Dover, England—and he began wondering just which of these had the fields of clover—probably the English one, he concluded.

This brought up the question of the total number of towns named after the famous white-cliffed port on the Channel. He got down the gazetteer and counted. In the United States and Canada there are 22 Dovers he found.

Concord beats this record with 31, and Springfield goes further still with 33. Of Boston suburbs Medfield was the only one he found which stood alone—the sole town of that name listed anywhere in the world.

Color Besides Flavor—Louis Theodore Allman, who says he has made up 10,000 menus for the Statler Hotel in Boston since he joined its staff as maitre d'hotel in 1927, believes it is almost as important to appeal to the eyes of diners as to their palates. The decorative effect of choice viands assembled on a plate must be considered always, he insists.

Mr. Allman would be dismayed at the thought of offering his guests hashed cream potatoes and cauliflower with a steak. "Two white vegetables?—No, there is no picture there. Quite out of the question." But arrange some delicately green peas against nicely browned potatoes and filet of sole, and there you have something, he says.

After 40 years service in American and European hotels Mr. Allman is convinced that dining is more of an art abroad, and that meals are taken rather too casually and lightly in America—that more pleasure could be derived from them by most people if they would take the time and the thought and would approach them in a more anticipatory and appreciative frame of mind.

The general American trend is toward much shorter and less elaborate menus, he adds, and vegetables and fruits are becoming more and more important.

At the Allman home Mrs. Allman is in complete charge of the household menu. Both color combinations and flavors are left confidently in her hands, says her husband.

Potatoes on Phone—We know they grow big potatoes in Maine. But we never realized that big potatoes meant big potato fields until we heard this story about a Presque Isle farmer.

His potato patch was so vast that like the wheat fields of the West it just disappeared over the horizon. It was difficult to supervise the harvesting of such a tract, to keep an eye on all the diggers and pickers in the field. And so he did the logical—thought quite unusual—thing. He rigged up a telephone system over the area, and now by phone he keeps track of what his helpers are doing. The scheme has worked so well this year in this one case, that it is expected next year other farmers will rig up potato-patch phone systems.

Laughter Puts Symphony Into School Opening

Boston expects decline in enrollment in every grade with a total of 130,000 pupils.

Eager to rejoin classmates after the long vacation and swap experiences over adventures this summer, half a million boys and girls reoccupy Greater Boston schools today and tomorrow on the opening of a new school year. Home chores—and even continuous play—become routine in time and the small boy and girl of primary grades and their elders, the high school group, return to classrooms with an enthusiasm not diminished—for the opening days, at least—by the prospect of lessons and nightwork ahead.

Today was "dress up" day at all schools. Freshly laundered frocks and careful hairdress marked the little girls in particular, and recess play yards adjoining the summer-deserted schools took on a new life in the laughter, chatter, and running around. Passersby stopped to enjoy the scene.

Decrease Expected

In Boston, school officials expect there will be fewer students in 1938-39 than in the past 10 years. Only 130,000 pupils are expected to attend in Boston this year—a decrease of 7,500 students since 1933 and a drop of 1,500 students a year for five successive years.

This decrease is attributed by municipal and school authorities to a declining birth rate, restricted immigration, and to the continuing trend of movement out of Boston into Greater Boston.

The decrease in anticipated enrollment for this September as compared to actual enrollment a year ago is estimated at about 1,635. Last year, 131,635 pupils were registered in all Boston public schools, high and Latin, through kindergarten; this year the enrollment is forecast at only 130,000.

A decline in attendance is anticipated in every grade.

School Problem

But while Boston's total school attendance may shrink, schools in the vicinity of Old Harbor Village, the new Federal housing unit, expect a problem of possible overcrowding. This is the first school year at Old Harbor Village which will have 1,016 families in occupancy by Oct. 1, concentrating a total of perhaps 900 school children in the small zone.

To care for the overflow, five schools in the neighborhood have made plans to use vacant rooms and some new classrooms built this year. Three are in Dorchester and two in South Boston.

In the Boston schools there will be no important changes of curricula; only three new minor courses being added.

Many Open Today

Most of the public schools of Greater Boston opened today. The schools of Boston proper open tomorrow and those of some nearby cities will open next Monday, Sept. 12.

In Brookline, approximately 6,300 pupils will return to school on Monday. This number represents an increase of more than 100 due to larger kindergarten grades. Brookline's admission age is 4 years, 9 months, but satisfactory passing of a special test will allow children over four years to begin their school career. A new high school annex costing $400,000, replacing a portion of the old high school destroyed by fire recently, will be available.

Overcrowded conditions in the Belmont and Waltham High Schools will be relieved with the opening of new additions. In Waltham, a five-room addition to the senior high school costing $58,000 will eliminate classes being held in corridors. In Belmont, a new addition to the senior high school costing $150,000, providing a new cafeteria, more classrooms and a domestic science room, will be available.

Franconia Notch Sees New Profile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 7—Franconia Notch is widely known for its famous profile of "The Old Man of the Mountain." But State Forester John H. Foster points out that there are at least two more prominent profiles in the notch and one of these has risen to sudden fame as the result of the new aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain.

From the tramway an as yet unnamed profile may be seen on Artists' ledge at the head of Echo Lake. This profile may be the result of recent action or may have been in existence for many years but gone unnoticed because of the inability to get the view of it now possible by use of the tramway.

Visitors to the tramway have furnished several unofficial names for this new profile, including the Artist as the result of its location on Artists' ledge, and Admiral Dewey because of its likeness to the famous man. Apparently no official action will be taken to name this profile until public sentiment crystallizes on an appropriate name.

The third profile in Franconia Notch is that at Eagle cliff and it is known as The Watcher. This profile is no new discovery but has never received much attention.

Bund Abandons Camp Plan On 178 Southbury Acres

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gustave A. Buckel, local administrator, said yesterday that the German-American Bund had decided to withdraw its plans to build a camp in Southbury where it had purchased 178 acres.

The purchase of the land last October by the Bund caused a State-wide furore. Mr. Buckel said the property was for sale.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "March of Time."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 12, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40 Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25 Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Fenway: 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Paramount 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8. Tomorrow: "Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "10th Ave. Kid."

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Boston—
"Josette," starring Don Ameche and Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. Also "Mystery House," with Dick Purcell. 11:40 a. m., 2:51, 6:02, 9:13.

Brookline Village Theater—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Having Wonderful Time," starring Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:50, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "Tropic Holiday," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Martha Raye, and Bob Burns. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Annapolis Salute," featuring James Ellison and Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 4:50, 8:25. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance."

Strand—
"One Wild Night," with June Lang. Also "State Police," with J. King. Tomorrow: "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin. Also "Panamint's Bad Man," with Smith Ballew.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"The Firefly," featuring Allan Jones, Jeanette MacDonald and Warren William. Also "March of Time." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Having Wonderful Time," starring Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Gamble."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." Also "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Racket Busters," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 3:39, 6:41, 9:41. Also "Passport Husband." 2:10 5:12 8:14.

South Station Theater—
"New Brunswick," "Did a Woman Win the Civil War?" "Latin Rhythm," with Jan Pearce, Horace Lapp and His Orchestra, "Sport's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." Also "Holiday," with Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also "Music for Madame," with Nino Martini.

Metropolitan—
"Spawn of the North," starring George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20 Tomorrow: "Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress."

Uptown—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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Midget Chemistry Solving Industry's Giant Problems

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Solving some of the giant problems of the laboratories, a new brand of midget chemistry is evolving as an almost separate branch of natural science. Officially recognized as "microchemistry," it is the modern Tom Thumb of research, involving Lilliputian tools and technique.

Apparatus is called into play which contrasts strikingly with the larger but ordinary sized tools of an everyday laboratory. The commonly used glass beaker, for example, would hold a hundred or more of the beakers used in microchemistry, while the tiny glass funnels will almost pour through the spout of their progenitors. Porcelain containers resembling diminutive toy boats have supplanted ordinary crucibles and instead of placing them in a relatively large electric furnace for heating, the "boats" are slid into slender glass tubes and inserted into a small heating unit.

Microanalysis is the technical name for the special technique involved. It developed after the World War when researchers in Austria had very little money with which to purchase costly chemical in large amounts or apparatus required in the classical techniques.

Analysis of Minute Quantities

Two of that country's outstanding chemists combined adversity with need and evolved the beginnings of microtechnique. Using small quantities of reagents they were able to save money and at the same time open an approach to efficient analysis of minute quantities. One of these men was Friedrich Emich and the other was Fritz Pregl, who received the Nobel prize for his part in the development. On this side of the Atlantic advances resulted from the work of E. M. Chamot of Cornell and his collaborator, C. W. Mason.

Today Bruce Ashcraft of the Westinghouse Experimental Laboratories is a leader in the use of this technique in industry. His tests are so delicate he can detect a pinch of salt in a bathtub of water or the addition of a speck of dust to materials being weighed on his delicate balance.

Such a tender microchemical balance is the heart of the new research. It is so sensitive it can weigh a millionth of a gram. That's about 100,000 times lighter than an ordinary pin. A drop of water might weigh one-one-hundredth of a gram and a speck of gold weighing a millionth of a gram could hardly be seen with the unaided eye.

Quick Inspections Made

The spectrograph is another instrument of considerable importance with which the chemist can analyze the color of light emitted by a material when burned, detecting very small traces of impurities in the presence of larger amounts of other things. It is by means of this instrument, for example, that whole trainloads of iron and steel can be inspected in a few hours for impurities, stars can be weighed, and speeds greater than 120,000 miles an hour determined.

Of course the eyes of the laboratory are still the microscopes. But the addition of a third dimensional effect through the use of binoculars has been a distinct assistance.

In the past, one of the most baffling problems for the industrial chemist was tracking down the causes of thin films that form on metal surfaces, usually showing themselves as tarnish. Not long ago a large steel mill was having trouble with a commutator on one of its big motors. A black film formed wherever the copper came in contact with the carbon brush through which it received its current.

With the aid of microchemistry, engineers were able to determine that the trouble was in the atmosphere of the mill and not in the motor. To a bit of the film, water and calcium chloride was added to form a drop. Then the drop was inverted over bromine, whose vapors mixed oxygen with the drop and changed it from a sulphide to a sulphate. Under a polarizing microscope, crystals of calcium sulphate disclosed themselves and told the chemist that a sulphur compound in the mill air was causing the film to form on the commutator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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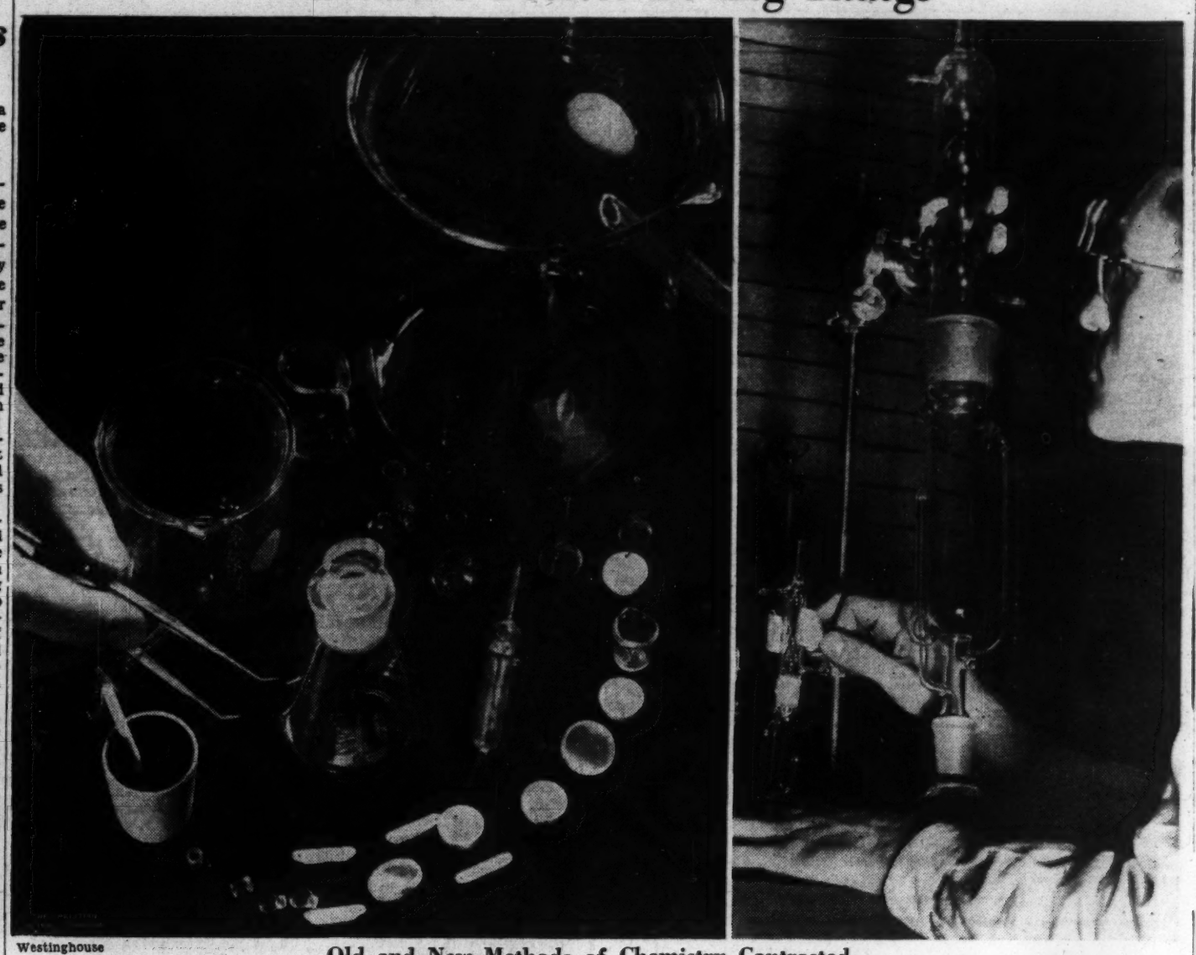
Miniature Devices Do Big Things



Westinghouse

Old and New Methods of Chemistry Contrasted

Left: Midget apparatus used in microchemical technique is dwarfed by the "normal" beakers and funnel pictured in the background. Microchemistry is to the older analytical methods what the microscope is to the unaided eye. Right: Microchemistry puts Lilliputian apparatus to work in solving problems with tiny bits of material. Dr. E. Bruce Ashcraft, microchemist of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, shown assembling a miniature Soxlet extractor at the left. This extracts liquids from materials under test. Towering over the miniature is a full-sized extractor used in conventional laboratories. Such contrasts as this are becoming everyday occurances in research.

Tonight's Radio Specials

Primary Campaign Talks

Democratic

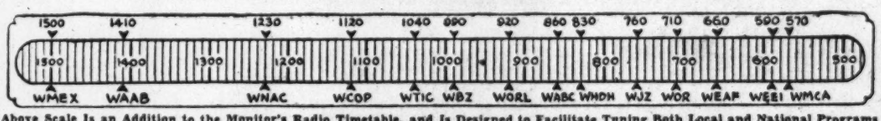
6:15 **WEEI** Joseph White
6:30 **WEEI** Owen Gallagher
6:45 **WNAC** Richard M. Russell
8:00 **WBZ** W. H. Burke, Jr.
8:00 **WAAB** James H. Brennan
9:30 **WAAB** Charles Kaplan
10:00 **WBZ** Francis E. Kelly, and others, from Odd Fellows Hall, Lynn.

Republican

5:55 **WEEI** Charles P. Howard
6:25 **WBZ** Kenneth D. Johnson
7:45 **WBZ** Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, for Leverett P. Saltonstall.
8:15 **WBZ** William H. McMasters
8:30 **WAAB** Robert Bradford
9:00 **WBZ** Horace T. Cahill

7:30 **WEEI** "Living History": "Naval Aspects of the War of 1812," dramatic sketch.
7:30 **WNAC** "Inside of Sports": Jack Stevens to interview Joe Cronin, manager-player of the Boston Red Sox.
8:00 **WNAC** "One Man's Family": return to Hollywood, where cast will play "Week End at Sky Ranch."
8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs at piano; Modernaires, male quartet. Feature swing selection with orchestra of toy instruments.
9:30 **WEEI** "For Men Only": interviews with Teddy Bergman, radio character actor; Donald Budge, tennis champion; Joe Clausen, introduction club manager; Sidney Franklin, toreador; Peg La Centra, vocalist; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
10:00 **WEEI** "Word Game," with Max Eastman; Dr. W. Cabell Greet, professor of English at Columbia, guest speaker.
10:30 **WEEI** "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest presents Judge Camille Kelly, juvenile court officer of Memphis, Tenn.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Who Sang It?": vocal-	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue; talk	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15	Political talk	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	"Curtain Calls"	Don Sully's Orchestra
7:00	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jean Evans, songs
7:15	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Concert orchestra and
7:45	Doris Rhodes	Political talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	piano soloist
8:00	"Gang Busters":	Political talk	"One Man's Family":	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	20th Century Serenade	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Silhouettes in Blue":	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Political talk	"Varieties": music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	vocalists; orchestra	vocalists	Earl Spicer's Orch.	Dance music
9:00	"Swing Partners"	Political talk	"Town Hall Varieties"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: drama-
9:15	"Dance Time"	Concert Hall of Air	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Novelty choir	tization
9:30	"Blue Velvet": so-	Midweek Function	"For Men Only": vocal-	Political talk	"The Question Box"
9:45	loists; orchestra	Midweek Function	ist; orchestra; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game":	Political talk	Kay Kyser's Musical	"5 Men Came Home":	Accordion solos
10:15	Max Eastman	Political talk	Class and Dance	dramatization	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	Political talk	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies'	Dance music
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	Political talk	Class and Dance	'Melodies From the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Count Basie's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch	lem: variety
11:30	Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	News Service	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; soloist	"Musical Talk"	News Service	"The Time Clock"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": orch.;	Talk; "Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Franco Gallucci
9:45	Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Anne Nigro, pianist
11:15	Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Stringa"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Musicale	Instrumental ensemble	"Musical Early Edition"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Manhattera": orchestra	News commentator
12:00	"Accent of N. E."	News; feature; weather	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	"Denver Darling"	Mirrors of Manhattan
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Organ recital	Joyce Trio	Dance music
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15	Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Concert Band
2:30	"Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Federal Theater
2:45	"Southern Cruise"	Hymns of All Churches	Household talk	Sport reports	Presents": drama
3:00	U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-New York base-	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15	U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	ball game	Hines Trial
3:30	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
3:45	Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Concert Hall of Air"	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	Do You Remember?	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:15	Do You Remember?	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone": sketch	ball game	Sport relay
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Top Hatters": orch.	Sports reports	Sport relay
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45	News; music; talk	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis matches	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider and His
7:00	Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Silver Spurs"
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	All Hands on Deck	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Organ concert
7:45	All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Irving Mixed Quartet
8:00	Dramatic sketch	"Men, Women, and	Vallee Hour; Maurice	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Dramatic sketch	Goats": dramatization	Evans; F. P. Adams;	Political talk	News commentator
8:30	"Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"	Hugh Herbert and	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45	"Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"	Anita Pam; Joe Cook	dramatization	Ruth Rigey, songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart, con-	"Good News of 1939":	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	ductor	variety program	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00	"Essays in Music"	Political talk	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	"Press Time": news-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15	"Essays in Music"	Political talk	Lotte Lehmann; Lou	paper game; music	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	"Americans at	Political talk	Holtz; Lucille Ball;	Concert Revue; soloists;	Studio program
10:45	Work": interviews	Political talk	chorus; orchestra	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Tobin to Tighten Tax Collections

Adopting a stricter policy in the collection of delinquent City taxes, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that properties will be foreclosed hereafter in four years after tax bills become due, unless the taves are paid.

Previously, the City has allowed six or seven years to pass before the property is sold by the Sheriff for unpaid taxes.

At the same time, Mr. Tobin announced the appointment of Daniel Driscoll, of 188 Harvard Street, Dorchester, to the new $4,000-a-year position of Custodian of Foreclosed Tax Title Real Estate, created this year by the Legislature, and also the appointment of two bank officials as Mr. Driscoll's unpaid advisers.

Mr. Driscoll was for 10 years associated with the real estate department of a Boston newspaper. His advisers will be Philip E. Bennett, assistant cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, and William F. Keesler, manager of the Real Estate Loan Department of the First National Bank.

250,000 Expected As Brockton Fair Opens on Sept. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 7—The Fair Grounds are being given their final grooming as an army of workmen hasten preparations for the opening of the big show next Sunday. Headliners scheduled to draw a 250,000 gate at the 64th annual week of the fair include Paul Whiteman, and Lucky Teter, stunt automobile driver.

Equally interesting to many will be the television show, the first television broadcast to be brought to the fair.

Brockton's dazzling midway, the largest of any New England Fair, will provide fun and laughter in its 17 varieties of rides and shows.

The Horse Show, a recognized event of the American Horse Show Association, will be run four days, Monday through Thursday, Sept. 12-15. The Dog Show, an American Kennel Club fixture, will be conducted on the same four days.

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CLEVELAND YOUNGSTOWN COLUMBUS
"THE HOURS YOU SPEND WITH US"
9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A Display You Should Visit
The seven churches of Christ, Scientist, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are sponsoring an unusual presentation of The Christian Science Monitor in connection with the Allegheny County Fair.
Readers of the Monitor are invited to visit this display located on the Midway.
Allegheny County Fair and Sesqui-Centennial
South Park, Pittsburgh
September 12-20

173-Burner Heating System Saves Mt. Holyoke $16,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 7—One of the largest installations of individual oil heating units replacing a former central heating plant, has been most satisfactory, according to officials at Mt. Holyoke College, both in removing a serious smoke nuisance and effecting an annual saving of approximately $16,000.

The installation was made four years ago by engineers of General Electric. Because of the use of so many oil burners, 173 being needed to take the place of the former coal-fired boilers, questions have continually been raised in heating and ventilating circles regarding the plant's performance and the why of so many small units.

Now, after four years of successful operation, engineers disclose an operating saving of $16,000 for a single season, a first cost saving of $100,000 and an operating record without a single failure. According to D. W. McLenegan, GE air conditioning engineer, the Mt. Holyoke design was planned for this particular location and service, and no general statement regarding its applicability to other heating loads of the same magnitude can be made.

Plant Sodded Over

College authorities assert they had determined to replace the earlier hand-fired heating plant, after 30-odd years of service, with one having automatic operation. The existing plant was unsightly and its elimination desirable from a landscaping standpoint because of the chimney. A change in location for a new plant would have involved relocating the underground steam mains—a costly process because the campus is on hilly ground, underlaid with rock.

Basement space in existing buildings was already in use for classrooms and laboratories, leaving no room for individual heating plants. Also many buildings had no chimneys and these could only have been added by sacrificing symmetry and architectural effect.

But back of the old plant and partly imbedded in a hillside was a large coal bunker. The engineers used this space for the new plant, and because the equipment required little head room, the new building was heavily constructed and the area above sodded. A 20-foot stack of simple design carries away flue gases which leave the induced draft fan at high velocity, but noise, smoke or fumes do not betray operation of the boiler plant below. Grass grows over its roof.

The operating records of the plant engineer, B. R. Sheldon, for the heating season 1935-36 were compared with those for the old plant. With former operating costs corrected for weather variations and for changes in fuel costs, the $16,000 saving was disclosed.

Justified at College

The saving was largely in reduced costs of fuel and labor. In the opinion of the engineers, many of the buildings more distant from the central plant are heated more adequately than before, but no attempt was made to adjust costs to include this point. The comparison does include full repairs to equipment, insurance, and electric energy for plant operation.

Summing up the performance, Mr McLenegan remarked, "We should not put forward the mulitple boiler idea as the best solution for all large-scale heating problems. Experience based on other studies shows many economic factors must be weighed before recommending so large a plant, although many multiple plants with five to 20 such boilers are in successful operation. But for the peculiar situation encountered at Mt. Holyoke College, the selection has been amply justified by the operating record."

Hundred More Firms Give Support Drive to Promote Sales for Jobs

More than 75,000 three-colored buttons bearing the legend "Sales Mean Jobs" have been distributed to store salesmen and clerks, telegraph messenger boys and others in Metropolitan Boston, it was announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, local sponsors of the "Sales-Jobs Campaign."

More than 100 firms signed pledges of co-operation in the campaign today, bringing the total to more than 500. Among them were several large department stores which announced that they would have special sales meetings for their employees to urge them on to make greater sales.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, called on Governor Hurley and enrolled him as a supporter of the campaign.

The demand for accommodations at the campaign luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce Building's main dining room tomorrow promises a record for a luncheon at the chamber, according to M. D. Liming, executive secretary. Already 700 tickets have been sold—representing the full capacity of the dining room. Arrangements are being made for an overflow luncheon in the library. Loudspeakers will be installed there.

Transcript Plea Over to Sept. 26

The Boston Transcript Company yesterday was continued in possession of its property, including the Boston Evening Transcript, pending a hearing on Sept. 26 to determine whether the Company is to be continued further in possession or a trustee appointed.

The ruling was made by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court after the Company had petitioned for the right to reorganize under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The Court's action is believed to prevent further proceedings against the Company, but does not dissolve an attachment granted the Old South Engraving Company last week.

Brookline Food Inspector Reports

Willard E. Ward, agent of the Milk and Food Inspection Bureau for Brookline, revealed in his annual report today that 3,000 samples of creamery, vegetable and foodstuff products had been analyzed and 5,000 inspections of various food plants, restaurants and hotels had been made during the past year by his department.

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Put your Summer apparel in top form for late use. We offer Hand Work at its best.
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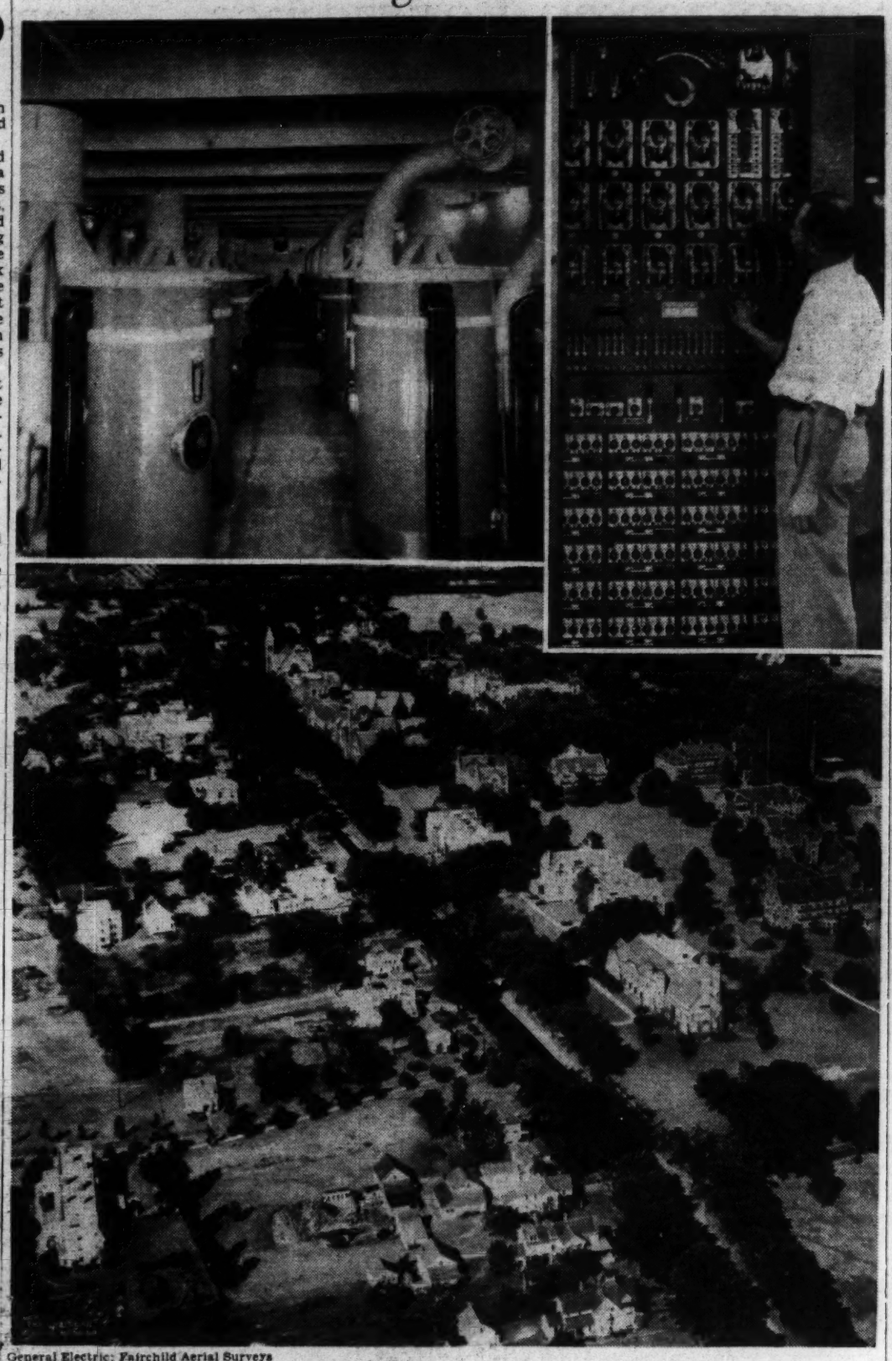
Central Heating Plant Sodded Over



General Electric; Fairchild Aerial Surveys

Mount Holyoke's Beautiful Campus Is Unmarred by Unsightly Smokestacks

The scattered buildings on the campus, below, are heated by steam from 173 individual oil burners, top left. Heat to buildings remote from the heating plant, halfway buried in a hillside and sodded over, is adequate. The flow of steam can be adequately regulated from the central control panel, top right.

Whitcomb Sets Aerial Pace in Primary

Up and Down Beacon Hill

James M. Curley, by past and present performances, may be the automobile speed king among Massachusetts gubernatorial candidates, but Richard Whitcomb, GOP aspirant, has captured the title of "flying candidate."

The former telephone company executive and former Director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee is the only Massachusetts gubernatorial candidate employing the airplane regularly as a necessary part of his transportation scheme.

Although Mr. Whitcomb never had flown prior to the present campaign, he soon found air travel saved considerable time and allowed him additional hours for speech composition, and for study of campaign issues.

Visited Three Rallies

Last night Mr. Whitcomb used a plane to cover rallies at Haverhill, Northampton, and Amherst, a schedule which would have been almost impossible by automobile, except at a dangerous rate of speed.

Of course, Mr. Whitcomb is not the first candidate in the nation to employ air travel in a campaign, but he is the first candidate in Massachusetts to use this method as a regular part of his schedule.

Leverett Santonstall, Mr. Whitcomb's chief rival for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, however, did use an airplane last Saturday to make the trip from Boston to Nantucket. In this way he saved several hours. The usual automobile and boat trip takes nearly all day. By plane, the time consumed was only a few hours.

Mr. Whitcomb also has brought another new note into the Massachusetts political campaign, the use of a dictaphone in his car. While traveling from one city to another, the candidate composes speeches on the dictaphone. The cylinders are sent to his Boston headquarters and the notes quickly transcribed. In this manner Mr. Whitcomb loses little time in his drive to become one of the few newcomers ever to gain a gubernatorial nomination through a campaign lasting no more than three months.

* * *

McGlue Petition

Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Former Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, is still on the trail of redistricting. Stopped on a street corner, Mr. McGlue said he planned to file just before Primary Day, Sept. 20, a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court seeking to set aside the present Councilor, Representative, and Senatorial districts on the ground that, under the Constitution, new districts must go into effect on the first Wednesday in January, 1939.

Mr. McGlue, who has fought for reapportionment of the districts for the past three years, declares the present districts cannot be used in the November elections, that the Legislature, under the Constitution, should have established new districts this year.

The former Democratic chieftain is delaying his petition deliberately so he will not interfere with the primary and thus run the risk of having his case thrown out of court because the primary ballots are being printed.

* * *

Saltonstall Plan

Unlike the Whitcomb campaign of crackling, idea-packed speeches, Mr. Saltonstall is using the handshaking method of obtaining votes.

Mr. Saltonstall's advisers are convinced the more voters who meet the candidate personally the more the Saltontall vote total will be. They believe this method is the only means of breaking down the artificial voter barrier developed by the Saltonstall name and ancestral background.

By handshaking campaigns, the advisers believe they can bring home to the voters the fact Mr. Saltonstall is the "regular fellow" all those who know him insist he is.

To date, Mr. Saltonstall has traveled 10,000 miles around Massachusetts, with the sole purpose of meeting and shaking hands with as many voters as possible.

Meanwhile, in this day when political speeches are capturing practically all the local air waves, Mr. Saltonstall has yet to make his first radio speech of the campaign. In fact only one radio speech has been delivered by him.

Mr. Saltonstall's absence from the air waves is not due to overconfidence in the Saltonstall camp. Rather it is part of the Saltonstall personal-contact campaign.

Saltonstall lieutenants contend their candidate will gain nothing by repeated appearances on the radio and will lose nothing by his absence. However, in answer to many demands from the ranks, it is understood Mr. Saltonstall will make a few radio addresses during the last few days of the primary campaign.

* * *

Two Alternatives

If the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court hears his petition directly after the Sept. 20 primary no such plea may be made by the State.

Should Mr. McGlue win his case one of two things would happen, according to Mr. McGlue. Either the election would be held up until new districts are established or, all Representative, Senatorial and Councilor candidates would be forced to run at large, with the result that the names of 480 nominees for Representative, 80 Senatorial nominees and 16 Councilor nominees would appear on all ballots through the State, with each voter being instructed to vote for 240 Representatives, 40 Senators, and 8 Councilors. The result would be woe for candidates and voters alike.

Edgar M. Mills

Hurley Prevents Action on Jakmauh

After Republican members of the Executive Council, in caucus, had again agreed to refuse confirmation of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh as State Commissioner of Public Health, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today took the unusual step of refusing to allow the Council to act at this time on the appointment.

Governor Hurley and the Council have been battling over Dr. Jakmauh's appointment since last April, when Mr. Hurley first named him in place of Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, whose term was expiring. The Council at that time rejected the appointment. Two weeks ago the Governor submitted it again, but today narrowly averted having it again rejected.

Appointment of William H. S. Dabney, of Dorchester, a Negro, to the State Board of Parole was submitted to the Council by Governor Hurley. Mr. Dabney, if confirmed at the next meeting, will succeed the late Cyril H. Butler, also a Nergo. The appointee was educated at the Boston public schools, Williston Academy and the University of Paris.

City Repair Work Awaits Answer Of Federal Bureau

(Continued from Page 9)

of despair because of a recurring rise of unemployment. Congress, heeding the Mayors, later passed a $1,250,000,000 WPA appropriation.

It is significant that although Mayors do initiate demands for WPA assistance, it is an entirely separate division of government that determines how much money shall be allocated; in a word, Congress. It is upon the legislative action of the national Government that Mayors determine what their local municipal budgets shall be.

Questions are frequently raised as to the effect of six years of Federal work relief through CWA, ERA and WPA on city budgets. Has WPA expanded municipal government by inaugurating new policies and by introducing extensive property improvements, so as to cause increase in the cost of local government?

A case study of WPA and its ramifications with municipal government in Boston, reveals that apparently WPA has not yet innovated activities which, if left to be carried by the city, would boost its total maintenance budget. This conclusion, however, does not consider the likelihood of increased welfare costs, should Federal WPA funds be withdrawn.

Department Budgets

It may be significant, however, that the four city departments which conduct the largest Boston WPA programs—the Park, Public Works, School Buildings and City Hospital—report that their individual budgets would be substantially increased "should WPA be withdrawn next year."

Indeed an engineer in the highway division of the Public Works Department places its increase alone as high as $1,000,000, due to the fact that WPA is now carrying Boston's entire program of road construction Particularly at the City Hospital and in the School Buildings Department, and generally in other city departments, WPA in Boston not only is used to supplement welfare through works-projects.

High city officials note that prior to WPA, municipal properties had not been properly maintained in Boston for years. They explain that the city has simply been unable to afford proper upkeep of its buildings.

Against this, surveys by reform and research groups show that the cost of government in Boston rates perhaps the highest of any large municipality in the United States. The per capita tax continues at a costly figure; which would indicate that city property has deteriorated, not because of lack of funds, but because of the way in which the funds have been spent.

Under WPA Boston today makes up for the short-coming. It uses WPA as if it were a fund labeled "reserve for depreciation," and municipal property stands now in better condition than in many years.

Everyone Who Can Works in Penacook

PENACOOK, N. H., Sept. 7 (AP)—This is one place in New Hampshire where everyone able to work has a job, according to Charles P. Coakley, overseer of the poor.

Announcing a 50 per cent cut in relief costs for August, as compared with June, Mr. Coakley today said those now being aided by the town were either regarded as too old to work or physically disabled.

Birthday Party for Shoppers

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Filene's Basement is lighting its thirtieth candle . . . Now from the endless mass of people you see weaving their way in and out the aisles down there daily, you'd think that everybody in the world was on terms of intimacy with the place. But every once in a while we hear of somebody who has never had the pleasure (to say nothing of the fun!) of its acquaintance. So allow us the privilege. Mrs. So and So, meet Filene's Basement. You people should have met up ages ago, for this is the basement that caters to all your whims and fancies . . . luxurious and otherwise. Should you ever find yourself in possession of $999 and a yen for the kind of a mink coat you could only hope to own by saving for another ten years, just wait and see if Filene's Basement doesn't suddenly advertise the fact that they're selling gorgeous minks, made to sell for around a mere couple thousand, for your price. In fact, you may even have something left over. On the other hand, say you like the sheerest sheer chiffon hosiery that money can buy; but lack that kind of money. Give them a little time, and they'll be selling this hosiery so cheap you'll look twice at the price tag. That's because they're seconds, and you will find that very often you can't find the "seconds" part. The slightest error, you know, constittues a "second," but it doesn't mean it won't wear. Nor does it mean that you'll be aware of it. Shoes that boast of labels that just naturally mean many dollars when sold in those swank shops, are sold for as little as $3.95 or so.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Double-Duty Raincoat for You

Practically a "must have" in any young girl's wardrobe nowadays is one of those Camel Reversibles you see floating around wherever you see young folks. And right here we might mention that they're right easy on dad's purse . . . for they'll fit in for a lot of events and act as a double-duty; yes, and even triple-duty, garment. It's a gabardine raincoat on one side, which takes care of those rainy days in a smart manner . . . and a camel and wool coat on the other side. Somewhat boyish in appearance . . . with the fit and "hang" just as demanded by the wearer nowadays. And if you've ever shopped with this teen-age, you'll realize that such precision is absolutely necessary for satisfaction and approval! $16.95 at Kennedy's which, by the way, houses some good looking clothes. On the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets.

♣ ♣ ♣

Tablecloths In Warm Colors

When you come chattering down for breakfast these stiff mornings, a bit of cheer in the way of warm colors might come in handy. On the tablecloth, we mean. Something like those plaid or striped border luncheon sets, for instance. No reason why you have to wait until lunch-time to enjoy them. White with brown, green, blue or red coloring. Six napkins go with a cloth that's 52 inches by 52 in dimension. For $3.75. Peasant Linen. At R. H. Stearns.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

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Ivy Corset
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ADMISSION 50 CENTS Children 25 Cents Cars 50 Cents
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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Bremen	Sept. 9	86, North River	Cherbourg Sept. 15	Sept. 9 1:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
‡Rex	Sept. 10	92, North River	Gibraltar Sept. 16	Sept. 9 8:00 pm	Sept. 10 9:00 am
¶Samaria (Bos)	Sept. 10	Cunard, E. Bos.	Dublin Sept. 19	Sept. 10 4:00 pm	.....

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Ireland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Sept. 13	Sept. 8 4:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Sept. 15	Sept. 10 4:00 pm	Sept. 10 8:30 pm
Maunawili	San Francisco	Sept. 27	Sept. 22 4:00 pm	Sept. 22, 8:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Sept. 17	Sept. 12 4:00 pm	Sept. 12 8:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Sept. 23	Sept. 18 4:00 pm	Sept. 18 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

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THE telephone runs your errands! It helps to get work for members of your family. It saves trips to the stores. It brings *quick protection* in emergencies. It enables you to *save money* on bargains at stores you haven't time to visit. It keeps you in touch with family and friends—brings invitations—enables you to make plans and appointments. It pays to have a telephone in the house!
PROMPT ACTION HELPS IN THESE CASES, TOO!
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Business subscribers get one free listing in the classified pages for each initial listing in the alphabetical section. Additional representation, or special display advertising, at moderate cost.
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Curtis Cup Golf Opens With Three Scotch Foursomes—Cronin Dinner Tonight

Close Play Expected In Women's Golf

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—A repetition of the 1936 deadlock in England appeared likely today as six outstanding British women golfers prepared to tee off against a half dozen American stars in the fourth renewal of the biennial Curtis Cup matches at the Essex County Club.

The international competition will include three Scotch foursomes this afternoon, and six singles engagements tomorrow. Scoring will be on the basis of a point an international match. The domestic forces are the cup defenders, for U. S. teams have won two victories and a draw since the competition, inspired by two former national champions, the Misses Harriots and Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, "to stimulate friendly rivalries among women golfers of many lands," was inaugurated in 1932 at Wentworth, England.

Mrs. Andrew Holm of Scotland, the current British titilist, and Carrie Tiernan, Irish star, will match strokes against Estelle Lawson Page, 1937 national champion, and Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches, N. J., in the opening foursome.

Jessie Anderson, present Scottish champion, and Elsie Corlett of England, who played in the 1932 match, will oppose Glenna Collett Vare, a three-times internationalist and a seven-times national champion, and Patty Berg, youthful Minneapolis star. The third and final foursome will comprise Mrs. J. B. Walker of Ireland and Phyllis Wade of England, and Marion Miley of Cincinnati and Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C.

The pace-setters in the practice rounds, Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., and Nan Baird of Scotland, were held out for the singles matches. Miss Glutting's best round here was a 72, four under women's par, and the 27-year-old Prestwick girl, who won the 1934 Scottish championship, turned in a 73.

Held Out for Singles Play

Wide World

Charlotte Glutting and (Inset) Nan Baird

Miss Glutting of West Orange, N. J., shot a 72, four under women's par, in a practice round at Essex County Club, where the International Curtis Cup matches are being played. Miss Baird of Prestwick, Scotland, member of the British team, shot a practice 73. They will see action in the singles matches tomorrow.

Pairings Out For Amateur Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—An army of 169 of the Nation's crack amateur golfers will start after the National championship at Pittsburgh's Oakmont Country Club Monday in the first qualifying round of the tourney.

The first round includes two notable pairings, Johnny Goodman, of Omaha, the defending champion, will play around with Frank Strafaci, the former U. S. public links champion, and Ray Billows, runner-up to Goodman last year, is paired with Charlie Yates, of Atlanta, like Billows a member of the Walker Cup team and the British amateur champion.

Benno Jannssen, Jr., of Oakmont, and Alvin L. Dolling, of Roanoke, Va., will be the first pair to tee off for the opening 18-holes of medal play. They will start at 8 a. m. (E. S. T.) and will be followed at five-minute intervals by the other twosomes.

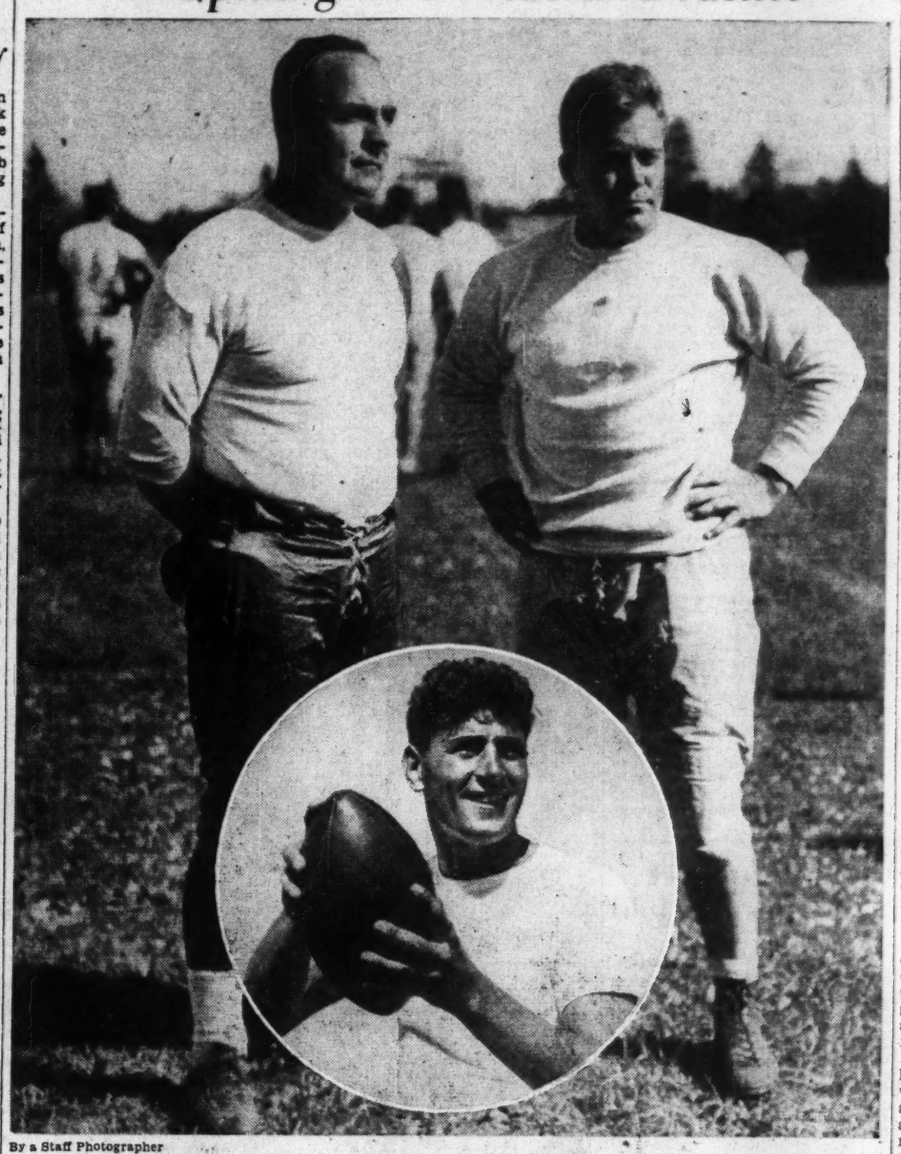
The field will be cut by about 20 or 30 players for Tuesday's second medal-play round, of 18 holes, in order to leave ample time in case a playoff is necessary to decide the last few of the 64 qualifying places for the match play, which starts Wednesday.

Goodman and Strafaci start their first round at 11 a. m., while Billows and Yates get off at 1:05 p. m.

Other notable pairings for the first 18-hole round include Tommy Tailer of Westbury, N. Y., and H. W. Hattersley, the Australian champion, at 8:45 a. m.; Fred Haas, 1938 Walker Cupper from New Orleans, and Harry Givan, 1936 Walker Cupper from Seattle, at 9:15; Scotty Campbell of Seattle and Willie Turnesa of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., at 10:15; Johnny Fischer, the 1936 champion from Cincinnati, and Reynolds Smith of Dallas, like Fischer, a member of the Walker Cup team, at 12:35 p. m., and Jess Sweetser, the 1922 champion, and C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, the Canadian who won in 1932, at 1:35 p. m.

The field includes six of the 1937 quarter-finalists: Billows, Smith, Chick Evans, champion in 1916 and 1920; Marvin Ward, Goodman and Fischer.

At Opening B. U. Football Practice



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Pat Hanley (Left) and Capt. Johnny Walker. Inset: Solly Nechtem

Red Sox Close To Records For Cronin's Regime

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1938 season will bring several new standards for the Joe Cronin regime at Fenway Park. With more than three weeks to go, the Red Sox will easily pass last year's record total of 80 victories and are now aiming at a number of batting peaks.

In coming home fifth for 1937, the Sox won 80 games and lost 72, for a .526 percentage. Today, as they plunged into their two-game series with the Yankees, the locals had 74 won and only 53 lost. If they play .500 ball the rest of the way, Joe and his mates will post 88 triumphs and 66 defeats, for .571.

Back 20 Years

A Boston American League Club has not passed the 85 level in victories in more than 20 campaigns. The last time was in 1917 when Jack Barry's Red Sox piled up an even 90, yet finished nine games behind the White Sox. The following year, when Ed Barrow brought a pennant to Fenway Park, the club won only 75 contests and nosed out the Indians by 2½.

In 1937 the Red Sox established a new offensive high for the Cronin regime by making 1506 hits and 821 runs. This morning they had 1328 safeties and can set a new record by averaging less than seven per game during the remaining weeks. Judging by their current team average, which is close to .300 and easily the best in the league, a new standard should not be difficult.

Today Cronin had seen his gang accumulate 764 runs. A pace of slightly more than two markers for every nine innings will bring a new mark in this offensive department.

Joe Cronin Day

Boston stands today to applaud one of the most popular men who ever wore a Red Sox uniform. Joe Cronin, although perhaps not the greatest shortstop, batter or manager of his day, ranks among the fair-haired citizens of the Hub.

Every box seat at Fenway Park has been sold at $5 each. The surplus went toward the purchase of a suitable gift. The fact that Cronin Day, and the dinner which follows tonight at the Lenox, has created tremendous interest throughout New England without the aid of heavy advance publicity, is further proof of Joe's popularity.

The Yankees will win the pennant, but they have nothing on the Red Sox batting. Six of Cronin's regulars, including himself, are over the .300 mark. Foxx, Chapman, Vosmik and Joe are among the league leaders. Cramer sports an unofficial .307 average.

Chapman Hitting

The ace at the moment is Ben Chapman, who has pounded enemy pitching at a .630 pace by connecting in the last seven games. Vosmik is climbing rapidly and shows a .410 figure for the most recent 17 contests. Higgins also has a hitting streak of seven straight and a .382 mark over that distance. Peacock, delivering in 15 of the last 17, equals the Higgins average.

By way of upholding the catching department, along with Peacock, Gene Desautels has managed 19 hits in 40 appearances at the plate for a heat .475. Cronin, hitting in 11 successive engagements before yesterday, trails along at .370 for the stretch.

Tomorrow the Yankees conclude their brief series at Fenway Park and say goodbye to Boston for 1938. Before they come here again they will have taken part in another World Series, and undoubtedly won it. The Athletics come into town on Friday—Ladies' Day—and stay over the week end.

American Yachts Take Early Lead

MARION, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—The United States took a one-quarter point lead in the international 30 square meter trials in Buzzards Bay yesterday when Alfred E. Chase's Viking slid across the starting line in the lead and held it throughout.

The two Swedish boats, Erik Sorsberg's Lill-Singva II and Sagelgrit, owned by Sven Salen, finished second and third respectively with John Lawrence's Moose coming in last.

The American boats earned five and one quarter points while their rivals had five.

The start was made at 1:40 p. m., E. S. T. on the 11-mile course which took the yachts from Bird's Island to Nye's Ledge, to Southwest Ledge Buoy No. 10 and back to Bird's Island.

Baseball 'Thrilling Spectacle' To Diana Fishwick Critchley

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Golf is a game for Diana Fishwick Critchley, former British women's champion, but baseball is a "thrilling spectacle" and worth interrupting a reconnoiter over Oakmont's famous course to discuss Dizzy Dean and Babe Ruth.

Honeymooning at Oakmont with her equally well-known golfing husband, Brig. Gen. A. C. Critchley, who is entered in the National amateur championship next week, she watched the Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Giants tangle last week.

"It was a thrilling spectacle," she beamed. "Did Dizzy Dean play?"

Then recollecting, she replied to her own question:

"But he has something wrong with his arm, hasn't he—or is it both of his arms?

"I played golf once with Babe Ruth but I never saw him play baseball. He must have been quite a player. What was it you called him, the Bambeeno?"

Oakmont has given the honeymooners some rough golf.

Diana, who is the present French women's champion and intends to compete for the United States crown this month at Chicago, grinned as she said:

"I like the course, but the course doesn't like me. I love the greens, but it's easy to take a six on any hole."

Critchley, who holds the Belgian and Dutch amateur championships, confirmed his wife's words.

"It's the toughest course I ever played and I've played on 300 all over the world. But it's the best laid out course I ever saw, bunker to bunker, and I've been in them all. Why yesterday (Monday) was the first time I've been able to break 80 here."

The Critchleys shared the course yesterday with other early arrivals for the National amateur—among them Roger Kelly of Beverly Hills, Calif., last year's medalist at Portland, Ore.; Art Doering, Jr., the Stanford University student who was low amateur in the 1938 National open; Harry Wesbrook of Pasadena, Calif.; and Bobby Dunkelberger of Greensboro, N. C.

Frank Strafaci, of Brooklyn, former National publinks champion, accompanied by John Mikut, a fellow townsman, also arrived yesterday.

Charles (Chick) Evans of Chicago, the former amateur champion, posted a 74 yesterday, but he used the short tees.

World Softball Starts

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Ninety teams from 44 states and Canada will begin play for world amateur softball supremacy tonight at Mills Stadium.

In the opening games the defending champions, Briggs Beautywire of Detroit, will meet the Litsinger Motors of Chicago, and the 1937 girls' champions, playing this year under the name of Cleveland Num Nums, will oppose the Curlee Clothes team of St. Louis.

More than 50 games will be played Thursday on five fields. Action will continue until Sept. 12 when the finals will be held at Soldier Field.

Indians to Train in Quebec

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—J. Lucien Garneau of Quebec, owner of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, last night announced the Tribe will train in Quebec this fall for the third time in the four years Garneau has owned the franchise. The puckmen will meet under their new coach, Fred Lionel Hitchman, about Oct. 12.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. New York
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2100

Expense Check Is Returned To Helen W. Moody

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The check for $1,309.45 that has been batted back and forth between Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and the Wightman Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association is back with Mrs. Moody today. Both parties are just where they started.

Mrs. Moody sent the check to Lawn Tennis' governing body on Aug. 23 with the explanation that inasmuch as she would be unable to enter the National Championships at Forest Hills because of poor physical condition, she was returning the expense money given her for her trip to England, where she played on the victorious Wightman Cup team and won the Wimbledon women's title.

It might be explained that players sent abroad for these two classics feel obligated to play in the American championships.

Yesterday Julian Myrick, chairman of the Wightman Cup committee, sent the check back to Mrs. Moody with a courtly letter which praised her record as a player and told her she was "certainly entitled to have had your expenses paid by the Association."

"The expenses were a proper charge against the event (the Wightman Cup) and your representing us in the British championship," wrote Myrick.

Mrs. Moody's letter which accompanied return of the check had hinted that the condition which forced her to withdraw from Forest Hills might end her competitive career.

"We hope there is no foundation for what has been inferred from your letter; that it is your intention to withdraw from further active participation in tennis," Myrick wrote.

He reviewed Mrs. Moody's record as a player and concluded with: "It is a great record, and one, I believe, that has never been equalled and possibly never will be by any other player."

Mrs. Moody accepted the check and wrote a thank you note to Mr. Myrick. "I appreciate the kindness and thank you," she said in part.

She told the Associated Press she did not know when she would return to competitive tennis.

"My only idea now is to get completely healed from my back ailment," she said. "I intend to stay in New York until the middle of October and then take a six weeks' vacation trip."

Mrs. Moody said she will attend the nationals at Forest Hills as a spectator, watching the last two or three days of play.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	40	.690
Boston	74	53	.583
Cleveland	74	53	.583
Detroit	65	63	.508
Washington	64	66	.492
Chicago	54	70	.435
St. Louis	45	81	.357
Philadelphia	45	84	.349

Results Sept 6

Cleveland 6, Detroit 0.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Boston 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Pittsburgh	75	52	.591
Cincinnati	72	58	.554
Chicago	71	58	.550
New York	70	59	.543
Boston	65	62	.512
St. Louis	62	68	.477
Brooklyn	58	70	.453
Philadelphia	40	86	.317

Results Sept. 6

New York 6, Boston 5. (10 innings)
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Sporting Around the Hub

The 1938 local football season settled down today to the serious business of tackling dummies, charging machines, and calisthenics after yesterday's opening day, which consisted of passing out of equipment and posing for news photographers, saw the squads of numerous college elevens report to their respective coaches.

Out at Boston University's Nickerson Field, Coach Pat Hanley, starting his fifth grid campaign with the Terriers, along with assistants Walt Homer and Al Kawal, greeted a first-day squad of 39 candidates, including 11 veterans. Capt. Johnny Walker, varsity center for the past two seasons, headed the lettermen.

Present at the Terriers' first workout was Dick Hanley, brother of Pat and former Northwestern grid coach. Dick leaves Boston today, but expects to be back in time to help Pat put the squad in shape for its first game of the season, which is with Lehigh at Bethlehem, Pa., on Oct. 1.

Two Sessions Daily

Northeastern was another of the local colleges to start grid training yesterday. Jimmy Dunn opened the Huntington Field clubhouse early yesterday morning. He plans two practice sessions daily until college opens two weeks hence.

Dunn was not particularly pleased at the first day showing, only 21 candidates turning out. Despite the number of absentees, Jimmy had 11 lettermen working and could have put a representative team on any gridiron.

The tentative backfield lined up yesterday included Capt. Jim Connolly, Foxy Flumere, Bob Gurney, and Bill Little, with Alex Struzziero hopping in from time to time. All five of those boys were standbys last year and are all set for more work.

Connie Sullivan and Art Anderson shared the centering job, but one may be shifted to end to team with the veteran Carl Johnson. Andy Bierenbroodspot took charge of the regular tackle berth, with Milton French, on the varsity squad last year, to keep him company, and Arnold Kaufman and Gerry DeNapoli were at the guard spots.

Dartmouth Starts

Two of the East's undefeated teams of last year, Dartmouth and Holy Cross, turned out to their respective coaches yesterday. Up in Hanover Coach Earl Blaik started preparation for the Green's campaign with approximately 48 men reporting. At Worcester 54 candidates reported to Dr. Eddie Anderson.

Boston College has been practicing since Aug. 29 under the direction of Head Coach Gil Dobie. Boston's two other college grid teams, Harvard and Tufts, still are under wraps, with the Crimson scheduled to come out on Friday and the Jumbos on Monday.

Champion Looking For Big Battle In Women's Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 7—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, current holder of the woman's United States championship in golf, expects the championship tournament this year to be wide open. "I feel there are at least 64 women golfers who could qualify for the medal this year," she said before leaving her home here for Boston, Mass., where she is taking part in the international Curtis matches today and tomorrow as a sort of preliminary to the national tournament, which opens at Wilmette, near Chicago, Sept. 19.

Mrs. Page will also participate in exhibition matches between the British and American Curtis teams in Cleveland Sept. 9 and 10.

The champion was accompanied to Boston by her father and coach, Dr. Robert B. Lawson of the University of North Carolina faculty, who will return home after seeing her play in the Curtis matches.

"I think the competition in the national will be closer this year than ever before," Mrs. Page said before leaving here. "The field seems to improve each year, as witness the fact the scores are lower and the matches closer."

Mrs. Page has done most of her practicing this summer on the Chapel Hill Country Club course, of nine holes, and on the Hillandale Club in near-by Durham.

"I suppose I've practiced about five hours a day for the last few weeks," she said when asked how much time she had devoted to the game. "I got out about eight every morning and again in the afternoon until 5 o'clock."

Asked why she stopped at 5, she replied, "Well, you see, I have to go home and cook supper."

While to the sporting world at large, Mrs. Page is known as the golf champion, to the folks at home she is known as one of Chapel Hill's most efficient housewives.

Asked what had been the greatest thrill in her life, she said: "I've scored five holes-in-one, but the greatest thrill was winning the national last year at Memphis."

All-Stars vs. N. Y. Giants

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—An all-star array of Eastern college football players meet the New York Giants for the third straight year tonight with 45,000 spectators expected to watch the battle under the Polo Grounds lights.

Although the Giants won the first two clashes, 12-2 in 1936 and 14-7 last year, the pros are considered no better than an even choice to whip the collegians gathered together by Andy Kerr, the canny Scot from Colgate. The Giants, with about a 10-pound edge in weight, will present approximately the same lineup which just managed to stave off a closing period rally by the All-Stars last year.

Frick Overrules Protest

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—National League President Ford Frick has overruled the protest of Pittsburgh over the loss of the first game of a double-header against the New York Giants, Aug. 31, in which two Pirate runners were ruled out on a base running mixup at third base during a Pittsburgh rally. In a lengthy statement, President Frick said both Pirate runners, Gus Suhr and Pep Young, were legitimately called out and that the game with the Giants shall not be replayed. The Giants won the game, 6 to 5.

Atlanta Clinches Title

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Atlanta Crackers today had clinched the 1938 Southern Association pennant, the third championship for the Georgians in the last four years. Atlanta is leading the league by 5½ games, and has five games remaining on the schedule which comes to a close Sunday. Second place still is undecided between Nashville and New Orleans.

America and Canada To Play for Hockey Trophy

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Thomas Lockhart, president of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States, announced yesterday Canada and the United States would name four teams each to compete for the Hamilton B. Wills International Trophy this winter.

His statement followed a joint meeting of officers of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the American body in Atlantic City over the week end.

Donated by a prominent Canadian sportsman, the trophy has not been in circulation for more than 10 years and was last held by a Pittsburgh club. Lockhart said both Associations hope to make the competition continent-wide in the future but for this season, as an experiment, it will be confined to the East.

The teams will play home-and-home games with points counting for the country, not the individual team. The trophy will be awarded to the Hockey Association of the winning country.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Indians pulled freak triple play as Red Sox line drive bounced off head of third baseman Hale.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	414,560
1938 volume to date	178,480,283
1937 volume to date	271,648,150

Buying Wave Lifts Stocks Fractions To Over a Point

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—A wave of buying stirred the stock market out of its rut today and lifted many shares for gains of fractions to more than a point after prices had drifted most of the session.

The action, interrupting a period of extreme quiet, seemed to have been touched off by reports on financial news tickers leading to hopes of settlement of the Czechoslovak-German controversy.

Trading was so heavy on the upturn, the stock ticker dropped a little behind the market. Transactions ran at the rate of about 900,000 shares for the full session.

After idling with stocks most of the day, commodity markets also tended to move ahead late in the day.

Leading the upsurge were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Goodyear Tire, Kennecott Copper, Westinghouse Electric, International Harvester, Caterpillar, Philip Morris, Chrysler Motors, New York Central, Santa Fe, and U. S. Rubber.

On the curb exchange, prices also moved forward with the rise on the "big board" after holding in a limited course most of the day.

Bond Prices Stiffen

Bond market prices tended to stiffen in late trading today, although the advance was selective and laggards were conspicuous in several groups.

U. S. Governments were uniformly higher with some of the long-term Treasuries advancing as much as 7-32ds of a point. Volume, however, remained small.

At the beginning of the final hour gains of fractions to a point or more were shown by Boston & Maine 5s of 55, Consolidated Edison 3¼, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½, and Tennessee Electric Power 6s.

Among losers were Northern Pacific 4½, Nickel Plate 5½s, 'Pere Marquette 5s, and National Dairy 3¾.

Czechoslovak 8s of 1952 ran up 4 points when financial news tickers printed reports leading to hope of settlement of the Sudeten controversy. Other foreign dollar bonds were quiet.

Wheat Prices Drop To Six-Year Lows

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Advances of about a cent in wheat values here replaced late today equal earlier setbacks to fresh six-year bottom price records.

The late bulge of wheat was ascribed to sympathy with a rise in securities. Reports that Sudeten Germans' tentative acceptance of Czechoslovakian proposals were responsible for stock market strength appeared to be virtually ignored by wheat traders.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-⅞ above yesterday's finish, Sept. 61-61⅛, Dec. 62½-⅝, corn ½-¾ up, Sept. 50⅝-¾, Dec. 48⅝-¾, and oats ¼ advanced.

Rubber Regulation Meeting Scheduled for September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With reference to the forthcoming meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee scheduled for September 12 rubber brokers here say some quarters consider raising the quota to 50 per cent from present 45 per cent would prove fatal and would endanger benefits which producers hope to reap from the cut during July-September quarter. On the other hand, some favor release of an additional 5 per cent of rubber on the assumption that with present indications of improved consumption this extra rubber would be readily absorbed.

Present unsettled European political situation is another contengency which has to be considered.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Narrow price movements and the absence of fresh buying, coupled with the slackening of business in Wall Street, was reflected in the stock market today although prices closed generally steady. The gilt edged group was fractionally lower and German bonds sold off a point. Home rails held steady as weekly traffic reports were better than expected, and industrial, metal and rubber issues remained quiet. Transatlantics finished irregular.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, industrial shares and railroad issues showing considerable heaviness and most other sections finishing on the down side. Royal Dutch, Suez Canal, and Bank of France shares lost from 30 to 45 francs and French rentes were 55 centimes off to 85 higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures sold off almost to pence early today on a resumption of Russian offerings and weakness in Buenos Aires. Prices rallied later due largely to an oversold condition and final prices were ⅝d to ⅞d net lower.

Cotton prices eased under liquidation and hedge selling and finished 1 to 3 points down. Traders are awaiting the American Government crop report to be issued Thursday.

Norwalk Tire Pays Off Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, have ordered a dividend of $5.25 a share on preferred stock, payable September 22 to holders of record September 16. Payment of this dividend will clear up all arrears on the issue and includes the disbursement ordinarily due for the current September quarter.

Failures Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended September 1 declined to 226 from 230 in the preceding period, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they totaled 151.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Sep 3
119⅞	119⅞	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	39⅞	40	Sep 1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	15	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	6	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	14	62½	61⅝	62¼	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	12	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
19⅝	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	15	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅞
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	2	179	178	178	—1¾
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	5	13⅛	11⅜	11¾	— ⅜
12	4½	Allied Strs	56	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	—1
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½e)	23	50¾	49½	50¾	+1⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	17½	17	17½	+ ½
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 6
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	—1
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	67	67	67	— ¼
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	78	78	78	—2¾
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	17	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅝
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Sep 6
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	98¾	98	98½	+ ¼
171½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	+ ½
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	7	26⅝	25	26⅝	+1⅞
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Sep 1
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	18	20¾	19½	20½	+1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug 29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	Sep 2
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8	8	8	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	3	12	12	12	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14	14	14	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 6
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	Sep 1
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	24	23½	24	+ ¼
43½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 2
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4½	Am International	4	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	9	20⅝	19¾	20½	— ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	60	60	60	Sep 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	27	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ½
5¼	2⅝	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug 31
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	36¼	35	36¼	+ ¾
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 2
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	34	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	7	32½	31	32½	
37⅝	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	4	28½	27	28½	+ ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	72	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	20	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	69½	68	69½	+3½
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
17⅛	7⅛	Am Seating	15	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	37	48½	47⅜	48½	+1⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Aug 31
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	Sep 6
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	19	29⅝	28⅛	29⅛	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8	7¾	8	+ ½
14	12	Am Stove	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug 29
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	6	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+ ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	145½	143⅞	145	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 3
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	+1⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
13½	6	Am Water Wks	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug 31
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	7	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	7	38⅛	37½	38⅞	+2⅛
9½	4⅝	Am Zinc L&S	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	153	35¼	33⅞	34¾	+ ⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	15	15	Sep 1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug 26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Sep 3
100¾	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	103	103	+2¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	22	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	8	45½	44¼	45½	+2¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	6	6½	6	6⅜	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10½	10	10½	
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	Aug 18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	7	37¾	36¾	37⅜	+1⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	55½	55	55	Sep 6
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	22	20½	22	+1
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug 24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23	23⅜	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 6
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug 29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	54½	54½	54½	Sep 6
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug 30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
B							
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	19	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	25	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug 26
23⅝	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅝
13½	5	Barker Bros	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	33	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	12	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	Sep 3
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	114½	114½	— ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviat (1)	105	23¾	22½	23½	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
51	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	91	60⅜	58⅝	59¾	+1½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
100	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	+2¼
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24	23½	24	+ ¼
20⅝	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	20	19⅝	20	+1
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	18	17¼	16½	16½	— ¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	16	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
30⅝	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27¾	27¼	27½	
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	30	16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	53	35⅝	33⅞	35	+1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 2
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	20	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ½
37⅞	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	90	37⅞	35	36⅝	+ ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	37¼	37	37	—1⅛
40⅞	20	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38	38	38	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	3⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug 30
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	10	9¾	10	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¾
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 26
10⅝	5½	Brunswick-Balke	32	11⅛	10⅜	11	+ ½
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	3	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+1⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	35	33¾	35	+1½
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅛	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	24	19	18½	19	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	21	21	21	
4½	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 6
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 6
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	10	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ¾
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	23	18	17½	18	+ ¾
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	25	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	Aug 30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	Aug 31
18¼	12⅝	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 2
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 6
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	91	90	91	+2½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	6	50	49½	50	+1¼
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Aug 31
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	44	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ¾
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	4	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20	20	20	Sep 6
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug 26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug 19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug 26
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	5	45	43½	45	+1½
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	29	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅝
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	4	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝
12⅝	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	17	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	37½	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅝
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 29
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 18
1⅝	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug 29
1¼	⅝	Chi Great West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 1
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 6
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	34	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	36	35¾	36	Sep 3
44	37⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	41	41	41	Sep 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 1
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug 31
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	16	15¾	15¾	Sep 6
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
77⅞	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	252	76¼	73¾	75⅞	+2⅛
13½	8⅛	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
5⅛	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 2
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	25¾	25	25¾	+1½
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	27	27	27	+1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	14	22	21¼	22	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	3	130½	130	130	—1
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	23	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	
97	78	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	97	97	97	+1
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	14	37¾	35½	37	+2
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 6
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 2
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	17	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	Sep 1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	8	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Sep 6
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90	90	90	+1
50¼	23	Coml Credit (4)	24	51½	49¾	51½	+2
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Sep 2
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	15	53⅞	53	53¾	+1⅜
111*	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
2	1	Com'with & South	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	6	37	36	37	+1
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¾)	23	26¼	26	26¼	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 29
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	27¼	25¾	27¼	+1½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	9	14	13½	13⅝	— ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 3
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	30	27	26¼	27	+ ¼
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (⅝k)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6	5¾	6	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	36	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
105⅞	98¾	Consol Oil pf (6)	2	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3⅛	3	3	— ½
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Aug 26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	11	15¾	15	15½	— ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	18	22½	21⅝	22½	+1
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	2	1⅞	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96	96	96	
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	40¼	40	40¼	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅝
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	10	30	29¼	30	+ ⅝
19½	10	Cont Steel	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	5	70	69¼	70	
170	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Sep 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
38	19	Crane Co	37	38	36⅞	37½	+1
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8¾	8¾	8¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Electrical Goods Sales Off Sharply First Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first six months of 1938, new orders booked for electrical goods were 41 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1937—the best half-year since 1929, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet. With unfilled orders at a minimum, manufacturers were forced to slash production schedules 30 to 45 per cent from 1937 levels. Sales showed the deepest declines in industrial equipment and heavy appliance lines, the average drop for all wholesale volume being close to 30 per cent, and for retail approximately 26 per cent.

"With demand for electricity reflecting the lowered activity of general industry," continues the report, "power output averaged 10 per cent less than in 1937. Accordingly, electric utility companies revised downward their estimated expenditures for the year, planning an outlay of $350,000,000, for construction against a total of $456,000,000 spent in 1937, and average annual expenditures of more than $700,000,000 in the period prior to 1931.

Prospects Improve

"However, prospects are appropriate for a gradual resumption of activity. Low inventories and increased demand arising from a revival in residential building and in industrial activity, the Government spending program, and an intensified sales campaign in household appliance lines were being relied upon to improve the month-to-month record and to bring volume at the year-end close to the 1936 average.

"While activity in the industry remained far below levels for the comparative period of 1937 through the second quarter, evidence of a slight quickening in demand near the end of the period made manufacturers more cheerful about the trend than in many months. A revival of interest in wire, sockets, insulators, panel boards, switches, and kindred items accompanied the steady expansion in home building. Orders booked for all types of electrical goods were 2 per cent larger in the second quarter than in the first, chalking up the first quarter-to-quarter gain in over a year.

Rural Electrification

"Extension of rural electrification programs aided sales of wire and cable in some sections, but in general the volume of buying of industrial and building trade supplies was down more sharply than other electrical goods. Data collected by the National Electric Manufacturers' Association revealed that in the first five months of the year the value of power cable shipments was 35 per cent lower than during the same period of 1937, that new orders for large power motors and for power switching equipment were less than half comparative 1937 totals.

"Air-conditioning sales failed to break out of the depression which followed the record volume of early 1937. Although orders showed some seasonal increases during the first part of the year, they fell far behind 1937 levels. The Bureau of the Census reported that air-conditioning equipment orders booked by 125 manufacturers from January through June were 43 per cent smaller than in the first six months of 1937. For June alone the drop was 49 per cent."

Quebec's Revenues Up to Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Reporting a record ordinary revenue of $53,344,037, the Hon. Martin B. Fisher, Provincial Treasurer, released here Quebec's financial statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938. A surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of $3,008,283 is shown. This compares with a surplus on ordinary account of $3,968,565 for the previous twelve months.

The surplus is absorbed by extraordinary expenditure including $12,446,559 in virtue of the Unemployed Aid Act, including $2,482,427 for direct relief and $8,601,952 for work to replace direct relief; $1,559,129 in virtue of the Act to Safeguard and Protect the Best Interests of Colonization; and an account of $2,146,750 to cover the deficit in the Public Charities Fund for the fiscal year.

An analysis of the ordinary revenue figures shows that increases were registered by many of the income sources, the largest being in succession duties which jumped more than $4,000,000 for the fiscal year from $7,636,874 to $11,837,571. An indication of better times is seen in the fact that revenue from corporations on their profits increased by approximately $1,300,000.

Income from the Motor Vehicle Law was up about $700,000, and from the gasoline tax the revenue was $7,347,409, up about $800,000. Revenue from natural resources, lands and forests, mines, colonization, fisheries and game, was approximately $1,000,000 higher for the year, at $7,477,978. The Quebec Liquor Commission showed $450,000 more for the year after a $1,000,000 grant to the Public Charities Fund was deducted, at $3,258,747.

All these increased revenues were accomplished without any increase in taxation.

Treasury Mints Coins For 3 Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced the minting of 8,340,174 coins for three foreign countries at the Philadelphia mint during August.

A total of 4,320,174 one centavo pieces were turned out for Colombia, 1,500,000 one peso coins and 2,000,000 one centavo pieces for Cuba and 520,000 twelve and a half centimos for Venezuela.

United States mints also turned out the following domestic coins: 18,502 half dollars, 2,772,503 quarter dollars, 4,920,503 dimes, and 17,421,000 pennies.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	66¾	66¾	66¾
40	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	57	57	57
450	Alum Co Am	114	111	114
1200	Alum Ltd	123	119½	123
200	Am Airlines	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
200	Am Cap pf (¾k)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	24⅞	23¾	24½
2600	Am Gas&El (1.40)	25⅜	26	26
25	Am G&E pf (6)	114	114	114
100	Am Gen	5	5	5
200	Am Light & T (.90e)	13¾	14	14
25	Am Mfg	17	17	17
400	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Am Republics (.10e)	9⅞	9½	9⅞
700	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
100	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Asso G&El A	⅞	¾	¾
500	Atlas Corp war	1	⅞	1
500	Atlas Ply	17	16⅝	17
100	Babcock&Wil	25	25	25
300	Baldwin Loco war	4	3¾	4
200	Barium Sta Stl	1½	1½	1½
400	Bath Iron Wks	7½	7¼	7½
500	Bell Airc	12¾	11¼	12¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600	Bliss (EW)	12⅛	11¾	12
100	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Blumenthal (S)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	14	14	14
200	Bridgpt Mach	6⅝	6½	8⅝
100	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
100	Brit Celyan	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Brown Co pf	24	22¼	24
1700	Brown Rubber	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Bruce (E. L.)	14	14	14
200	Bunk Hill & S	15⅛	15	15⅛
100	Burma Ltd (.13e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Burry Biscuit	3	3	3
100	Cab El Prod vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Can Ind Alc A	2½	2½	2½
2700	Can Marconi	1¼	1	1
400	Carim Syn	1	1	1
200	Carnegie Met	⅝	9/16	9/16
200	Carrier Corp	23½	23	23½
100	Catalin Am	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Celanese 1 pf (3.53e)	82	82	82
25	Celluloid pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
40	Celluloid 1 pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
900	Cen St El	5/16	5/16	5/16
350	Cen St El 6% pf	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
375	Cen St E 7% pf	8½	8	8½
100	Centrif Pipe (.40)	4	4	4
50	Cherry-Burrell (.65e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	66½	66	66½
400	Cities Service	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Colts P F Arms (2)	55¾	56	56
1000	Colum O & G	3	3	3
600	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1700	Cons Coppermin	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71½	71½	71½
50	ConsG&EBalpfA(5)	115½	115½	115½
100	Cons Mng & S (1e)	58½	58½	58½
100	Cons Ret Strs	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cook Paint&V (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Corroon & Rey	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Creole Pet (½a)	21	21	21
300	Crocker-We El M	6¼	6	6¼
1700	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Cuneo Press (2)	36	35	35
100	Det Stl Prod	33	33	33
25	Diamond Shoe (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Domin Stl & Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Driver-Har	20	19¾	19¾
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Eagle Pich Ld	11	10	11
300	East G&E6pf	12	11½	11¾
50	East G&E pr pf	24	24	24
600	Easy WashMB	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Eisler Elec	1	1	1
4000	El Bond & Sh	7½	7	7⅜
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	53	53	53
500	El P&L war	4	3¾	4
50	Emp Dis El pf	50	50	50
50	Emp G & F 7% pf	46	46	46
25	Emp G & F 6% pf	46	46	46
200	Empire Pow (1½k)	20	20	20
300	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
1600	Esquire Cor (1.20a)	11¾	11¼	11½
100	Europ El deb rt	½	½	½
300	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Fanny Farm (1e)	20	20	20
200	Fidelio Brew	5/16	5/16	5/16
3900	Fisk Rub	9¼	8⅛	8⅛
75	Fisk Rub pf (6)	69	69	69
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (1¾k)	50	49¾	50
500	Ford M an A (1)	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
200	Gen Tel (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1¾e)	19	19	19
400	Grand Nat Films	7/16	7/16	7/16
100	Gray Tel P S	9	9	9
200	Greenf T&D	7⅛	7	7
2400	GrummanAircE(¼e)	12½	12¼	12¼
500	Gulf Oil	42⅞	41¾	42½
100	Hearn D Strs	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¼	9	9¼
500	Holling Gold (.65a)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	67	67	67
100	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	14	14	14
100	Ill Zinc	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	16⅝	17
100	Ind Ter Ill A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ind Ter Ill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64	64	64
50	Int Hyd-El pf	18	18	18
25	Int Met Ind A	7	7	7
400	Int P&P war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
500	Inter Pet (1½a)	26	25¾	26
300	Inter Radio (.15e)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	Inters Home E (.44)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Invest Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1400	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Jacobs (F L)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
200	Jones & Lau Stl	31	30⅛	31
600	Julian & K (1⅜e)	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞
200	Kennedy's	5⅜	5½	5½
200	Kingston Prod	2⅝	2½	2⅝
75	Koppers Co pf (6)	91½	90	90
2000	Lake Shore M (4)	52¾	52¼	52¼
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	25½	25½	25½
100	Lehigh C&N	5	4¾	4¾
900	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Lion Oil	23	22½	23
50	Locke Stl Ch	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
600	Lockheed Airc	13⅝	13½	13⅝
200	Lone Star Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼
3000	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
100	Loudon Pack	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Louis L & E	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Lynch Corp	36	36	36
100	Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
400	Manati Sug war	½	½	½
100	Mangel Strs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Massey-Harris	7½	7½	7½
100	Master Elec	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	McWill Dredg	17½	17⅜	17½
25	Mead John	122	122	122
400	Merritt-C & S	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Michigan G & O	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mich Stl Tube	8½	8½	8½
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	4	4	4
300	Mid West Corp	6¼	6⅛	6¼
500	Midwest Oil (1)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
150	Minn M&M2(.80e)	36½	36	36
400	Molybdenum	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Monogram Pict	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Montg Ward A (7)	150¾	150¾	150¾
1300	Mount City Cop	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Nat Auto Fib	9⅝	9	9⅝
100	Nat Baking	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	12	12
100	Nat Oil Prod (.60e)	31½	31½	31½
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	62	62	62
1400	Nat Rub Mch	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
25	Nat Stl Car	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1500	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	14¾	15	15
100	Nat Un Rad	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	New Eng T&T	102	102	102
400	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1½	1½	1½
250	N J Zinc	63½	62	63½
100	Newmont Min (1½e)	73	73	73
200	NYC Omnibus war	16	16	16
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
1100	Niag Hud Pow	7¼	7	7¼
100	Niag Sh Md B	5	5	5
100	Niles-Bem-P	40¼	40¼	40¼
500	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	43	43	43
300	Nor Sta Pw A	10⅝	10¼	10¼
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
475	Ohio Brass B	25	24	24
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
1100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29¼	28½	28⅝
500	Pan-Am Air (¾e)	14¾	14⅛	14¾
700	Pantepec Oil	4½	4⅜	4½
100	PrkersbrgR&G(1.60)	16	16	16
100	Penin Tel (1.60)	24¾	24¾	24¾
1000	Pennroad (⅛g)	2	2	2
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84	84	84
125	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	89	89
400	Pierce Govern (.30)	20½	19⅞	20½
700	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3	3
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Pitts&Lake E (½e)	54	54	54
600	Pitts Forg	8⅝	8¼	8¼
400	Pitts Pl Gl(¾e)	102½	101½	101¾
300	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Prud Investors	7	7	7
20	P S Ind $7 pr pf	34½	34½	34½
20	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	44¾	44	44
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19	19	19
20	Quaker Oats (5)	106	106	106
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	148½	148½	148½
600	Reiter-Foster	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
200	Richmond Rad	3	3	3
100	Root Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Rossia Intl	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Rustless I & S	8	8	8
400	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
100	Safety CarH&L (1e)	65	65	65
300	St Regis Pap	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	Scoville Mfg	22¼	22	22
100	Scullin Stl	7½	7⅛	7½
100	Scullin Stl war	¾	⅝	¾
200	Segal Lock & H	¾	¾	¾
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
200	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Shattuck-Denn	7¾	7	7½
40	Singer Mfg (6a)	249¾	248	249¾
200	Solar Mfg	4⅛	4	4⅛
20	So Cal Ed pf (1¼a)	39	39	39
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28⅛	28	28⅛
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	25½	25½	25½
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	Stand Inv pf	11	11	11
200	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	St Oil Neb	8½	8½	8½
400	St Oil Ohio (1)	20¾	20	20¾
100	St Pow&Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Stand Prod	9½	9¼	9⅜
2100	Stand Stl Sprg	16	14¾	15½
1300	Starrett Corp vtc	5⅛	4¾	5⅛
400	Sterl Alum Prod	7⅛	7⅛	7
100	Taggart	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	28	28	28
800	Technicolor	21¼	20¾	21¼
400	Tilo Roof	11⅛	11	11⅛
700	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4½	4½	4½
75	Todd Shipyds	53¼	52	52
5000	Tonopah Belm	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Tonopah Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Trans-Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
200	Tubize Chat	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	3	3	3
600	United Airc war	8¾	8¼	8½
2200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¾	¾	¾
100	Unit Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Unit Lt & Pow A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Unit Lt & P pf	20⅜	20	20
20	Un NJ RR & C	215	213	215
400	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1¼	1¼
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	79½	79	79
100	Unit Specialts	5½	5½	5½
200	US Foil B	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	US Radiator	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Venez Mex Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Vogt Mfg	9½	9½	9½
200	Wayne Knit M	8½	8½	8½
100	Wentworth Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Wolverine Tube	6¼	6¼	6¼
2500	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Total stock sales today: Estimated 120,000 shares. Year ago, 513,960 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
9	Ala Pow 5s '51	92	92	92
2	Ala Pow 5s '68	87	87	87
3	Ala Pow 4½s '67	80½	80	80
4	Am G & E 5s 2028	109	108½	108½
50	Am P L 6s 2016	84½	84	84
12	Am Rad 4½s '47	107¾	107½	107½
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Ark P & L 5s '56	98	97½	98
14	As Elec 4½s '53	42½	42½	42½
1	As G & E 5½s '38 IC	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	As G & E 5½s '77	35	35	35
3	As G & E 5s '68	28¾	28½	28¾
9	As G & E 4½s '49 C	27½	27	27½
28	Baldw L 6s '50	80½	79	80½
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
21	Birming Gas 5s '59	74½	74	74½
11	Can Pac 6s '42	103	102¾	102¾
2	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	103	103	103
1	Cen Ill P S 4½s '81 H	99	99	99
10	Cen Ill P S 4½s '67 F	98½	98¼	98¼
2	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
8	Cen P&L 5s '56	93½	92½	92½
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	88½	88½	88½
30	Cen St El 5½s '54	28¾	27¼	28¼
10	Cen St El 5s '48	29¼	28	28
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	51½	51	51
4	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Cities Ser 5s '58	62¾	62⅝	62¾
37	Cities Ser 5s '50	63⅜	63⅛	63¼
6	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101½	101¼	101½
15	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	63	62⅞	63
37	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	62¾	62	62¾
5	Comm P&L 5s '57	75	74⅛	74½
3	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	108½	108½	108½
19	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	79	78¾	79
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	98½	98	98
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	109	109	109
2	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	105½	105½	105½
8	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105½	105½	105½
13	East G&F 4s '56 A	70⅞	69	70⅞
5	Edison El Il 3½s '65	109¾	109½	109¾
24	Elec P&L 5s 2030	70	69½	69½
4	Empire Dis E 5s '52	96	95⅞	95⅞
8	Emp O&R 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Fed Water 5½s '54	77½	77½	77½
10	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103¼	103	103¼
12	Fla P&L 5s '54	93	92½	92½
3	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	85	85	85
8	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	93¾	93	93
11	Gatin P 5s '56	104	103¾	104
5	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	79½	79⅛	79⅛
1	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	82¼	82¼	82¼
8	Geo Pow 5s '67	89	89	89
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	97	97	97
1	Heller(W)&Co4s'46	97	95½	95½
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	92	91½	92
15	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	99⅜	98⅞	99¼
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	96	96	96
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	82½	82½	82½
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	49	49	49
1	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	50	50	50
1	Int Salt5s '51	108½	108½	108½
8	Inters Pow 6s '52	34	33	34
25	Inters Pow 5s '57	53½	53	53½
4	Inters P Svc 4½s58	73	72½	72½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	98½	98½	98½
7	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	It Sup Pw 6s'63 A	41	41	41
5	Jacksny Gas 5s'42 st	45	45	45
16	Jer CenP&L 4½s'61 C	105	104¾	105
1	Ky Util 6½s'48 D	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Ky Util 5½s'55 F	90	90	90
2	Ky Util 5s'69 I	83	83	83
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	99⅜	98⅜	98⅝
1	Lex Util 5s'52	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝
1	Lib McN&L 5s'42	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Long Isl Lt 6s'45	88	87⅞	88
1	Lou P&L 5s'57	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Marion Res P 4½s'52	103½	103½	103½
50	Memph P&L 5s'48	93½	92	93½
1	Mengel Co 4½s'47	92	92	92
10	Metro Ed 4s'65 G	107⅝	107½	107⅝
2	Midland Val 5s '43	63½	62	63½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s'45A	89	89	89
16	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98	98	98
4	Minn P&L 4½s '78	95⅛	95	95⅛
6	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84½	84½	84½
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	77	77	77
3	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	90	90	90
5	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	80¾	80¼	80¼
13	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	81½	80¾	81
3	New Amst Gas 5s '48	118½	118½	118½
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	89½	89½	89½
1	N Eng Pow 5s'48	87	87	87
1	N Orl P2S 6s'49 A	83½	83½	83½
8	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛
2	NY St E&G 4½s'80	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	89	89	89
2	Nor In Pb S 5s'66 C	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
8	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70 E	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1	Nor'west P S 5s'57	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Ogden Gas 5s'45	107	107	170
12	Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	96½	96½	96½
1	Okla Nt Gas 4½s'51 A	103½	103½	103½
6	Okla P&Wat 5s'48	82	80½	82
2	Pac Coast Pow 5s '40	103¼	103¼	102¼
3	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	114½	114½	114½
4	Pac P&L 5s '55	77	76¾	76¾
2	Park Lex Lshld 3s '64	28½	28½	28½
10	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	88	86⅛	88
9	Pen El 4s '71 F	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	105½	105½	105½
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	113	113	113
2	Pb Sv N Ill 5s '56	110	110	110
3	Pb S N Ill 4½s '81F	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
11	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79	78	79
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	75½	75½	75½
5	Pg Sd P&L 4½s '50D	72	72	72
3	Scripps 5½s '43	103	103	103
3	Scullin Stl 3s '51	57¼	57	57¼
36	Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5	S E P&L 6s 2025A	88½	88½	88½
9	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104	104	104
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	107¼	106¾	107¼
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	107	106¾	107
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	109	109	109
1	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	So west L&P 5s '57A	103	103	103
11	So'wes Pub S 6s '45A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6	Stand G&E 6s '51	50⅝	50½	50½
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	50½	50?	50½
1	Stand Inv 5½s '39	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Starrett Corp 5s '50	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	105½	105½	105½
3	Tenn El P 5s '56	86	85½	86
5	Tenn Pb S 5s '70	104 7-32		104 7-32
21	Tex El S 5s '60	96⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	101	100	100
14	Tex P&L 5s '56	103	102	102½
12	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	55¾	55½	55¾
1	Unit El NJ 4s '49	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2	Unit L&P 6½s '74	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1	Unit L⅞P 5½s '59	104½	104½	104½
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	79	79	79
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	108⅛	108⅛	-08⅛
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	79½	78½	78½
4	Virg Pub S 6s '46	83⅝	83½	83½
2	Virg Pub S 5s '50B	84	84	84
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	21	21	21
1	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	49	47½	49
22	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	92¼	91¼	92
1	W Un G&E 5½s '55A	105	105	105
9	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	103½	103⅜	103½
2	York Rys 5s '37	80	79½	79½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	26¾	26⅜	26⅜
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16	16	16
4	Isotta Fras 7s '42	80	80	80
6	Pied El 6½s '60A	50	49	49
5	Russian 6½s 1919	⅝	⅝	¾
1	Russ 6½s ct '19	½	½	½
2	Russ 5½s ct 1921	½	½	½
3	Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	56	56	56

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.12½; export 10.25. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 42.75; forward 42.65. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Witter Nominated As President Of Investment Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Announcing its regular ticket of officers and governors for 1938-39, the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America has nominated Jean C. Witter, partner in the firm of Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, for president. The ticket, which was made public by Francis E. Frothingham of Coffin & Burr, Inc., president of the association, through its offices here, will be voted upon at the association's annual convention in October.

Mr. Witter, who has been a member of his present firm since its formation in 1924, will be the first president of the Investment Bankers Association from the Pacific Coast. He is at present a vice-president of the association and has been a governor since 1934.

Born in Wisconsin, he was educated in Oakland, Calif., schools, where his father practiced law. After graduation from the University of California he joined Blyth, Witter & Co. in 1916, later entering the army and serving overseas during the war as captain of field artillery. He rejoined the firm in 1919, became a junior partner in 1922 and resigned in 1924 to form, with Dean Witter, his cousin, the firm of Dean Witter & Co.

Other nominations were announced as follows:

For vice-presidents:

Devereaux C. Josephs, Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia.

John S. Linen, Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

James J. Minot, Jr., Jackson & Curtis, Boston.

Francis F. Patton, A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago.

Albert E. Van Court, William R. Staats Company, Los Angeles.

For governors (one year terms expiring in 1939):

Brownlee O. Currey, Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville.

Francis E. Frothingham, Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston, as retiring president an ex officio member of the board.

John J. McKeon, Charles W. Scranton & Co., New Haven.

Blair A. Phillips, White-Phillips Corporation, Davenport, Iowa.

For governors (two-year terms expiring in 1940):

Augustus Knight, Bartlett, Knight & Co., Chicago.

Robert H. Parsons, Pacific Company of California, Los Angeles.

Joseph P. Ripley, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York City.

For governors (three-year terms expiring in 1941):

Edgar M. Adams, E. M. Adams & Co., Portland, Ore.

C. Provost Boyce, Stein Brothers & Boyce, Baltimore.

F. Dewey Everett, Hornblower & Weeks, New York City.

Albert H. Gordon, Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York City.

J. Ludwig Mosle, Mosle & Moreland, Galveston.

Julius W. Reinholdt, Jr., Reinholdt & Gardner, St. Louis.

J. Fleming Settle, J. H. Hilsman & Co., Inc., Atlanta.

George F. Spaulding, Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

John K. Starkweather, Starkweather & Co., New York City.

Jay N. Whipple, Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago.

Alexander C. Yarnall, Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper Prime	¾@1	¾@1	¾
Time money 60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
30 days	½@7/16%	½@7/16%	½@7/16%
60 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	½@7/16
90 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	½@7/16
4 months	9/16@½	9/16@½	9/16@½
5-6 months	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16

London Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	9/16%	9/16%	9/16%
3 mos bills	9/16@⅝	9/16@⅝	9/16
Bar gold	144s 1d	144s 2½d	140s 5½d
Bar silver	19¼d	19⅛d	19½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 nnon Sept. 7

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.82¼	$4.82⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.82⅜	4.82¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0270½	.0270½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2265	.2265	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.3998	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5408	.5405	‡
Sweden—krona	.2488	.2492	.4537
Norway—krone	.2425	.2429	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2154	.2155	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074¼	.0074¼	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2525	.2550	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2075	.2087½	.4740
Uruguay—peso*	.4200	.4200	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2815	.2817	.8440
India—rupee	.3597	.3600	.6180
Java—florin	.5419	.5415	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3022	.3019	*
Shanghai—dol	.1719	.1712½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5630	.5625	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9981	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3015x	.3015x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

IBA Nominee

Jean C. Witter

Partner in San Francisco firm of Dean Witter & Co., nominated for President of Investment Bankers Association of America.

Wool Market Dull With Prices Firm; Sentiment Better

Buyers of wool are displaying more interest in the raw material, although the holiday that marked the end of the summer vacation season—normally a dull period—has only been history about 48 hours. This, coupled with the seasonal upturn of trade in general at this time of year, gives rise to new hope among wool houses that improvement in sales volume is nearing.

Prices as a rule are firm and fewer offerings are found at the recent low quotations. Numerous lots of wool are selling, mostly of small poundage and frequently to permit some mill to complete an order that specifies a particular grade of wool. As a general rule, the manufacturers are well covered for current needs, and in view of the low consumption of wool for the first seven months of this year, the wool trade looks for a pick up in activity during the late months.

Fine territory wool of good French combing length is quoted mostly around 65c in original bags, scoured basis. Bright fleeces bring mostly the equivalent of 52c to 55c, delivered East, for country packed mixed grade lots of three eighths and quarter-blood. Imported wools on spot in Boston are a bit easier, reflecting the lower prices at the recent opening of Australian sales, and range from 30c to 52c for 36s to 70s.

Estimated production of the fall clip of Texas mohair is 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 pounds. The clip is about half shorn. Sales are being made at 37c for adult mohair, though buyers are bidding down to 35c.

5,968,780 Bu. Wheat Bought First Week Under Subsidy Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that during the first week's operation of its wheat export subsidy program it bought 5,968,780 bushels and sold 1,849,597 bushels to shippers for sale in foreign markets.

The wheat was sold to exporters at prices from four to seven cents a bushel less than the Government paid for it.

The bulk of the wheat—4,082,806 bushels—was bought in the Gulf of Mexico region. Purchase in the Pacific Northwest totaled 878,064 bushels and on the Atlantic Seaboard 8,000.

Exports from the Gulf ports totaled 1,178,000 bushels, from the Pacific Northwest 663,597, and Atlantic ports 8,000 bushels.

The prices the Government paid ranged from 59 to 78.5 cents a bushel.

July Employment Is Slightly Under June

NEW YORK (AP)—Although a fairly substantial increase in manufacturing activity in July brought a gain of 2.1 per cent over June in the average work week, employment for the month was 0.6 per cent lower than in June, according to a report made public by the National Industrial Conference Board, a statistical organization chiefly supported by large industrial corporations.

As a result, the average weekly earnings increased from $23.74 to $23.92. Hourly earnings in July declined to 71.3 cents from an average of 71.9 cents in June.

Business Personals

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has established a new district sales office at Houston, Texas, under the management of Frank D. Winslow. The company has a mill depot there. Oil-country tubular goods are the principal products involved.

Joseph A. Dernberger of New York City and George Whittel of Liverpool, England, have been elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange.

Talbot & Co., New York, announced that Harry J. Long and Ben Kessler have been admitted to general partnership.

Appointment of Kenneth H. Condit as executive assistant to the president, has been announced by Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board. Mr. Condit has been editor of American Machinist for over 17 years, was the first editor of Product Engineering, both McGraw-Hill publications, and now retains a connection as consulting editor of both papers.

Losses of Major Air Lines Shown Heavier Than '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increases in operating costs of the three leading transcontinental air transport lines, which account for better than 70 per cent of the domestic industry's total business, have more than offset gains in revenues this year, indicating a probable loss in the first nine months of this year larger than for the entire year 1937.

In the six months ended June 30, 1938, the three lines—American Airlines, Inc., Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and United Air Lines Transport Corp.—are estimated to have a combined loss of close to $2,000,000 as compared with slightly more than $1,600,000 in the corresponding 1937 period and approximately $1,800,000 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1937.

1937 Third Quarter Up

Last year in the third quarter combined results of these three carriers were in the black sufficiently to reduce their aggregate loss for the nine months ended September 30 to be well under $1,000,000. This year, however, indications are they will do well to break even, as a group, in the current quarter unless traffic this month is exceptionally heavy.

Although the air transport industry's showing this year has been anything but encouraging its future prospects today are far brighter than they were a year ago entirely because of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 which is giving it a new lease on life. The industry is hopeful that the new Authority will take some early action in regard to bringing mail pay more nearly in line with service performed. Such action should enable the major lines at least to attain profitable operations next year, assuming of course that air travel will continue to show its normal expansion.

Fourth Quarter Loss Seen

It is still much too early to make any predictions regarding the final quarter but the industry's experience would indicate that operations will be unprofitable in that period. In the closing three months of 1937 these lines had an indicated aggregate loss of close to $1,000,000.

The only one of the three transcontinental lines doing better this year than last is American. Although this line does not issue interim figures its operations are understood to have turned profitable in May. For the year to date, however, it is still in the red but its loss is smaller than for the corresponding period of 1937.

Business Upturn Is Broadening Out, Declares Service

Industrial and trade reports clearly indicate that the recovery movement is gaining both in breadth and momentum, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its latest weekly Report. Activity is now about 10 per cent above the mid-June low point, and this advance has been achieved during a period when the normal trend is downward.

Much of the improvement is being credited to the government spend-lend program. From a psychological standpoint, this is undoubtedly a factor. Actually, spending has as yet increased but little, and it will be late fall before the program really gets under way.

Most potent factor in the upswing is a general pick-up in new buying to replenish inventories which have declined for nearly a year—a "natural" recovery movement. This is evident in the steel industry, where increased demand combined with mill restocking has lifted operations in two months from 22 per cent to 44 per cent of capacity. The same thing is true in varying degree in the textile, shoe, chemical, paper, and a number of other industries.

Recovery, like recession, feeds upon itself, and with seasonal factors becoming more favorable the uptrend should accelerate during the weeks ahead. Automobile output will rise sharply as assembly lines get under way on new models, and increased demand from the motor industry will exert considerable lifting force on many different lines. Rail traffic will be stimulated by heavy crop movements and an uptrend in merchandise shipments. Rising employment and pay rolls will strengthen consumer demand. Thus, the upward spiral now in motion should gradually broaden out this fall and bring improvement all along the line.

Zenith Radio Corp. Shows Upturn in Its Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Zenith Radio Corp. showed a profit in the three months ended July 31, 1938, the initial quarter in the company's fiscal year, for the first time since November, last year. Earnings for the period, however, were substantially smaller than a year ago.

For the three months ended July 31, the company reports consolidated operating profit, subject to year-end audit, of $124,806 after depreciation, excise taxes and liberal reserve, but before provision for federal income and undistributed profits taxes. This compares with a profit of $1,122,184 in the corresponding 1937 period.

Present prospects are that the current quarter, ending October 31, will be more profitable. August being the best month so far this fiscal year. Orders from distributors for shipment during September indicate a high rate of production for the month.

Hugh Robertson, vice-president and treasurer of Zenith, says distributors' orders now on hand and being received for future delivery indicate steady production and shipment for the balance of the calendar year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
12	3¼s '41	107.22	107.22	107.22
3	3⅜s '47-'43	110.	110.	110.
4	3¼s '45-'43	109.20	109.20	109.20
1	3¼s '45-'43 reg	109.18	109.18	109.18
10	3¼s '46-'44	109.20	109.20	109.20
2	4s '54-'44	114.11	114.11	114.11
1	2½s '45	105.23	105.23	05.23
1	3⅛s '49-'46	108.21	108.21	108.21
1	2½s '48	104.16	104.16	104.16
4	2½s '53-'49	101.30	101.28	101.30
5	3s '55-'51	106.13	106.13	106.13
5	2⅞s '60-'55	104.	103.28	104.
1	2⅞s '60-'55 reg	103.27	103.27	103.27
5	2¾s '59-'56	102.24	102.24	102.24
31	2¾s '63-'58	102.3	102.1	102.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3s '47-'42	105.29	105.29	105.29
2	3s 2¾s '49-'39	102.24	102.22	102.22

Home Owners' Loan

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	2¾s '49-'39	102.24	102.22	103.22
1	2¼s '44-'42	104.	104.	104.
3	3s '52-'44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4s '48	99	99	99
7	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102	102¾
1	Alb PW 6s '48 ww	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
45	Alleghany 5s '50 st	26	26	26
1	Allegn Val 4s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Allis Chalm 4s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
11	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
1	Amint 5½s '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	AmT&T 5½s '43	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
16	AmT&T 3¼s '66	103⅞	103	103⅞
25	AmT&T 3¼s '61	104⅛	103¾	103⅞
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	100	100	100
10	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	33	33
13	Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97	97
12	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
14	AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	104¾	104¾
1	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	102	102	102
9	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	AT&SF 4s 1905 55	94	94	94
11	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107	107	107
1	Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
15	A C Line 1st 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
1	Atl & Dan 8d 4s '48	28½	28½	28½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	51½	51½	51½
8	B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19½	19½
22	B&O 1st 5s '49	42⅞	42⅝	42¾
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19	19¼
2	B&O 5s '96F	19	19	19
13	B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14½	14⅝
3	B&O 4s '48	43	42⅞	42⅞
5	B&O 5s S W '50	30	29⅞	30
1	Bell TPa 5s '60C	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
12	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Beth Stl 3¾e '66	98½	98¼	98½
32	Beth Stl 3½s '52	94¾	94⅜	94½
14	Bost&Me 5s '67	31⅛	30½	30½
8	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3	Bost⅞Me 5s '55	31⅝	21	31⅝
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
2	Bkly U Gas 6s '47	103	103	103
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	72	72	72
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	26½	26½	26½
5	Bush Term 4s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
2	Can Sou 5s '62	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119½	119½	119½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅝	114½	114⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2	Can Pac 4s perp	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
4	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	4	4
1	Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101	100⅞	101
8	Cen Pac 5s '60	50¼	50	50¼
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70	70	70
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	30	30	30
5	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	C & O 3½s '96 D	93⅞	93	93⅞
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93	93	93
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	92	92	92
2	CB&Q 4s Ill'49	102	102	102
2	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
6	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
5	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	9	9
6	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3	3¼
1	CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16⅜	16½	16½
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	5	5
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	C R I & P 4s '88	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3	C T H & SE inc 5s60	40½	40	40
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
11	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88	88	88
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
1	ChildsCo 5s '43	70½	70½	70½
3	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	109	108¾	108¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73½	73½	73½
3	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80	80
8	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
3	Col & So 4½s '80	41	41	41
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93¾	93¾	93¾
13	Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103⅛	103	103⅛
4	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104⅞	104½	104½
6	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108	108
29	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	105½	105⅛	105½
9	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
53	CmwlthEd cv3½s58wi	104¾	104½	104¾
10	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105	105⅝
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	104⅞	105⅛
3	Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅛	103	103
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Container 5s '43	94⅝	94½	94½
3	Crane Co 3½s'51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	D & R G 4½s '36	12	12	12
400	D-Moin & FtD4s'35 ct	3½	3½	3½
8	Det Ed 5s '52	105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32
2	Det Ed 4½s'61	114	114	114
3	Det Ed 4s '65	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2	Det T Tun 4½s'61	96¼	96¼	96¼
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110⅛	109¼	109¼
6	Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12½	12½
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¼	104⅛	104¼
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Gen M Accpt 3s'46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Gen M Accpt 3¼s'51	105⅜	105	105⅛
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57	57	57
4	Goodrich 4¼s'56	96½	96	96
7	Goodrich 6s'45	97⅛	97	97
2	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104	104	104
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	92½	92⅛	92⅛
6	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	76½	76	76½
4	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	92	92	92
6	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	84	83¾	84
3	Gulf M&N 5s'50	72½	72½	72½
3	Hockg V 4½s'99	116½	116½	116½
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	50	49¾	50
12	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15½	15	15⅜
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	50	50
10	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	39	38½	39
9	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	44⅜	44	44
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Ill Steel 4½s'40	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107½	107½	107½
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	55½	55½	55½
14	Interb R Tr 6s'32	32¼	32⅛	32¼
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	57	57	57
2	Interlake Iron 4s'47	85	85	85
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14½	14½	14½
5	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	14	14	14
4	Int Hydro El 6s'44	77	76¾	76¾
2	Int Paper 5s'47	91⅝	91½	91½
85	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
3	Int T&T 5s '55	69	69	69
8	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
9	K C Term 4s '60	107⅛	106¾	107
24	Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100¾	101
3	Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	51½	51⅜	51½
6	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅛	29¾	29¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	40¼	40¼	40¼
7	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	41	41	41
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅛	19⅛	-9⅛
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
8	Leh Val 4s 2003	16⅛	16	16⅛
2	Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93½	93½	93½
2	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	99	99	99
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	26	26	26
1	Man RR So L 4s '39	98½	98½	98½
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	105⅞	105⅞
24	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103½	103	103
9	Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	70	70	70
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
16	Mo Pac 5s '77F	17½	17¼	17½
3	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	Mob & Oh 5s '38	25½	25	25
2	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	MonWPaPbSv6s'65	99	99	99
17	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95	94⅞	95
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	56½	56½	56½
4	Mount St & T 3¼s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
38	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	103	102⅝	102¾
6	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Natl Steel 4s'65	107½	107½	107½
4	New Eng T&T 5s'52	125	125	125
3	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	100	100	100
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57½	58
4	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	53	53
7	NYC cn 4s'98	62¾	62¼	62½
11	NYC 3¾s'46	73½	73	73
10	NYC 3¼s'52	67	67	67
2	NYC&HR 3½'s'97	83	83	83
2	NY Chi&StL 6s'38	43½	43½	43½
3	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	36½	36½	36½
29	NY Ch&StL 4½s'73	34	33¾	34
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	116	116	116
4	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	15⅞	16½
3	NYNH&H 4½s '67	16⅛	16	16
2	NY Tel 4½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
3	NL&O Pow 5s '55A	108⅞	108½	108½
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105½	105⅛	105½
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67	67
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	81¾	81½	81¾
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	49½	49½	49½
6	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99½	99½
1	Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	104	104	104
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62	75	75	75
4	Pacif Cst 5s '46	51	51	51
15	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102⅝	102½	102½
8	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105	104¾	105
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅝	108½	108⅝
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	92½	92	92
23	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	Pen RR gen 5s'68	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Pen RR cn 4¼s '60	114⅝	114½	114⅝
3	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95⅞	95½	95½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	82½	83
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
20	Pen RR 3¼s'62	83	83	83
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5½	5½	5½
4	Pere Marq 5s '56	67½	67½	67½
18	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113	112½	112½
5	PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	106	106	106
1	Phil Bal&W 4½s'81D	105½	105½	105½
4	Phila Co 5s '67	95⅜	95¼	95¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s'67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	13	13
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	13½	13¼	13½
1	PilFlM6s'43	102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
6	PCC & SL 5s '70A	103	102½	103
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	102⅝	102½	102½
7	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58⅞	58	58⅞
11	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¾	15½	15¾
4	PotomacElP3¼s'66	107	107	107
32	Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97¼	97¼
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2	Rem Rand 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
1	RepubStl5½s'54	107	107	107
7	RepubStl4½s'61	88½	88½	88½
5	Richfield Oil 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	SaguenayPow4½s'66	104½	104½	104½
2	StPM&MPac4s'40	99	99	99
6	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	55	55
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	12	12	12
2	Sea9llFla 6s35A ct	3½	3½	3½
9	ShellUn 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103½
4	Silesian Am 7s '41	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	Simmons 4s '52	96	95¼	95¼
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¼	103	103¼
13	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105½	105¼	105¼
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104	104	104
1	Sou Kraft 4⅜s '46	92	92	92
3	SouNat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
7	SouPac 4½s '81	46¼	46	46
2	So Pac 4½s '69	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	49¾	47¾	47¾
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	57½	57	57
2	SoPac 4½s Ore '77	54	54	54
4	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	88½	88½	88½
4	SouthRy 6½s '56	60	59½	59½
2	South Ry gen 6s '56	57½	56½	56½
2	South Ry cn 5s'94	73½	73½	73½
2	SouthRy gen 4s '56	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Sou Ry MEM 5s '96	65	65	65
7	SpokaneInt 5s '55	12	11¾	12
2	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
22	StandOil NJ 2¾s'53	100⅛	100	100
1	Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
34	TenEl Pow 6s '47A	92½	92⅛	92⅛
2	TRR A St L 4½s'39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	TexCorp 3½s'51	106¼	106	106
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Third Ave 4s '60	37	37	37
9	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109	109	109
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	Un Pac 3½s '70	91⅞	91½	91⅞
8	Un Cig-Wh-Strs 5s '52	73½	73½	73½
25	US Steel 3¼s '48	103½	103¼	103¼
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
5	Utah P&L 5s '44	92⅝	92	92
1	Walker H 4¼s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Walwrth 4s '55	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3	Warren Bros 6s '41	34½	34½	34½
18	Westch Lt 3½s '67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	West Pen P 5s '63E	120	120	120
3	West Pen P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
5	WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	106	106	106
4	Westn Md 5½s '77A	86	86	86
4	Westn Md 4s '52	83¾	83	83¾
2	Western Un 5s '60	71½	71½	71½
3	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101¼	101½
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	5½	5½	5½
4	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
29	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102⅛	102¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Antioquia 7s '45D	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½	95½
9	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80¾	80¾
20	Argentine 4½s '71	89½	89½	89½
7	Australia 4½s '56	101⅛	101	101⅛
3	Belgium 7s '55	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	Berl City El 6½s'51	28½	28½	28½
3	Berl City El 6s'55	27½	27½	27½
2	Brazil 6½s 27-57	11½	11½	11½
1	Brisbane 5s'57	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Brisbane 5s'58	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Brisbane 6s'50	101½	101½	101½
2	Bulgaria 7½s'68	34	34	34
6	Canada 5s'52	112¼	112	112¼
1	Canada 4s'60	110	110	110
5	Canada 3¼s'61	103⅜	103½	103½
7	Canada 3s'67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile Bt Bk 6½s'57	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	16	16	16
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile 7s'42	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	Chile 6s'60	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile 6s'61 Jan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6	Chile 6s'61 Feb	18¼	18	18¼
1	Chile 6s'61 Sept	18¼	18¼	18¼
15	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
11	Copenhag 5s'52	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Copenhag 4½s'53	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Cuba 5½s'53	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9	Cuba 5½s'45	70½	70⅛	70½
33	Cuba 4½s'7	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
4	Czecho 8s'51	88	85	88
14	Czecho 8s'52	86	85	86
3	Denmark 6s'42	105½	105½	105½
12	Denmark 4½s'62	100	100	100
1	Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	61	61	61
1	El Salvador 8s '48 ct	22	22	22
5	French 7½s '41	107½	107¼	107½
5	Ger Gov 5½s '65	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	21	21	21
6	Ger Gov 7s '49	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
2	Ger Gen El 7s '45	51	51	51
1	Ger Gen El 6½s '40	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Ger Gen El 6s '48	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
3	Greek 7s '64 pt pd	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Hamburg St 6s '46	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Helsingfors 6½s '60	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Ilseder Stl 6s '48	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	Italy 7s 1951	71½	71½	71½
7	Japan 6½s '54	69¼	69¼	69¼
5	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	1⅛	1	1
7	N Sou Wales 5s '57	101	101	101
36	Norway 6s '44	107	106½	107
26	Norway 6s '43	106¾	106½	106¾
2	Norway 4¼s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Norway 4s '63	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	49½	49½	49½
1	Panama 5s '63 A st asd	50¼	50¼	50¼
10	Peru 1st 6s '60	9	9	9
7	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
7	Poland 8s '50	35	35	35
3	Poland 7s '47	50	49⅞	50
1	Prussia 6s '52	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
29	Rhine West 6s '53	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	7	7
3	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2	Rome 6½s '52	59	59	59
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	9	9	9
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23	23	23
1	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	24½	24½	24½
3	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	23	23	23
2	Tokyo City 5½s '61	46	46	46
19	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50	49¾	49⅞
9	Yokohama 6s '61	49	48⅞	48⅞

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 2,395,000; previous day, 3,442,300; week ago, 3,682,625; year ago, 9,880,775; two years ago, 15,416,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,182,168,030; year ago, 2,048,267,100; two years ago, 2,370,305,000.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 7, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. C.
3.50a	Bigel-Sanf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝
8.75	Bos & Albany	81	80	81	81
8.00	Bos Edison	130½	130	130	131½
..	B & M st A pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
	Copper Range	5¾	5	5¾	5½
3.75a	Ea G&F pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	25	24	24⅞	24½
1.50a	Eastern SS pf	15	15	15	15
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	32¾	32½	32½	32⅝
	Mass Util Asso	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2.00a	Mergenthaler	24½	24½	24½	25
.50a	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
	Nat Tunnel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2¼
6.25a	N E Tel & Tel	105	105	105	105
	Quncy Min	3	3	3	2⅝
.60b	Shawmut Asso	11	10¾	11	11
3.10d	Torrington	24	24	24	25
2.50	Unit Shoe M	79¼	79	79¼	79
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
	Utah M & T	77c	77c	77c	78c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	.60¼	.61¼	.58⅝	.61	+.00¾
Dec.	.62	.62⅞	.61¼	.62⅛	+.00⅜
May	.64	.64⅝	.62¾	.64⅜	+.00⅛
Corn					
Sept.	.50	.50¾	.49¾	.50⅝	+.00⅝
Dec.	.48	.48¾	.47⅝	.48⅜	+.00⅛
May	.50	.50⅞	.49¾	.50¾	+.00⅝
Oats					
Sept.	.23½	.23⅞	.23½	.23¾	+.00⅛
Dec.	.24¼	.24⅜	.24¼	.24½	+.00¼
Rye					
Sept.	.40	.40¼	.40	.40⅛	+.00⅜
Dec.	.40¼	.41⅛	.39¾	.40⅞	+.00⅜

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on September 3: Receipts, $17,903,996.60; expenditures, $22,989,035.05; net balance, $2,217,349,632.94, including $1,620,310,819.86 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $3,708,275.58. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $841,083,016.88; expenditures, $1,549,450,023.16, including $478,754,616.69 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $708,367,006.28; gross debt, $37,628,266,920.80, a decrease of $134,873.11 below the previous day; gold assets, $13,173,662,7113.1.

Commerce and Finance • **Utility Sees Itself Forced to Sell Properties to Government** • Business and Industry

Depreciated Pound Held Stimulation To British Trade

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—A belief that depreciation of the pound would be the simplest way to increase sales to the United States is held widely as Great Britain, disturbed by the international situation, subsidized exports with twin political and economic aims.

Investors, wary of European alarms and fears, bought heavily when momentary relaxation of government control over foreign exchange markets sent the dollar to its highest level in three years.

Financial authorities believed the demand for dollars and gold would decline when Chancellor Adolf Hitler's intentions toward Czechoslovakia became known.

Would Stimulate Trade

British exports to all countries have been far below the amount of imports for some time and the government is bending all efforts to boost sales abroad.

Depreciation of sterling was believed the easiest method of wiping out Britain's adverse transatlantic trade balance.

Then, too, general British domestic business has been sagging all year, and qualified observers said foreign trade stimulation is needed.

They said, however, that the decline in sterling could not be permitted to proceed with undue haste for fear of upsetting the three-sided monetary agreement involving the dollar, British pound and French franc.

The possible reaction on French economics might harm France's efforts to solve a crisis growing out of 500,000 workers' avowed intentions of striking for higher pay and contracts and against the French Cabinet's decree extending the legal 40-hour work week.

In other fields Britain is subsidizing exports with the hope of bettering her economic and political status.

Credit to Turkey, Rumania

Credits of £16,000,000 were given to Turkey for the purchase of British ships, armaments and durable goods.

To Rumania, £2,000,000 was promised in exchange for wheat. Forty per cent was assigned to the Anglo-Rumania clearing account to pay off old Rumanian debts to Britain. Forty per cent was set aside for Rumanian purchases in Britain. Twenty per cent was given to the Rumanian government without strings attached to it.

Financial circles reported the Hungarian government soon would send a mission to London to negotiate a credit similar to Turkey's.

Greece was said to be doing her utmost to arrange the payment of old debts to Britain in order to get additional credit for purchasing British goods.

Those transactions were made with the approval of the British government and were counted on to increase exports and tie debtor nations to Britain at the expense of Germany, which steadily is extending her political influence in Danubian countries.

N. Y. Central Calls 3,804 Back to Work

By the Associated Press

New York

New York Central Railroad has announced recall of 3,804 employees to work in locomotive, passenger car and freight car shops.

Of these men, 3,017 have begun work in locomotive shops, and 472 in passenger car shops, the remaining 315 returning to jobs in freight car shops where work will be resumed next week.

In locomotive work, 704 have been recalled at the West Albany, N. Y., shops, 650 at Collinwood, Ohio; 858 at Beech Grove, Ind.; 575 at Jackson, Mich.; 180 at St. Thomas, Ont., ond 50 at Urbana, Ill.

Passenger shops are to be reopened at West Albany, where 248 employees have been recalled to work, and at Beech Grove, where 224 will return to jobs.

Group Says Plans For Rehabilitation Of South Needful

ATLANTA, Sept. 5 (AP)—A demand that they be called together again to work out a remedy for Southern ills is rising among members of the advisory committee which helped prepare a report of southern conditions for President Roosevelt.

Some members feel that a mere statement of the plight of the South should not mark the end of their work.

"Why leave it where it stands?" said one. "Our job is only half done. A pitiful picture of conditions in the the South has been presented. The report said nothing of what should be done about them.

"Our committee should be called together again to work out plans and recommendations for dealing with those conditions. These recommendations should be presented to the President and those which require national legislation should be presented by him to Congress in a special message at the opening of the next session.

Remedial Program Needed

"I believe the President was wholly sincere in his desire to help remedy conditions in the South. Yet, if the committee is not reassembled and plans for dealing with the problem worked out, many will say the 'number one problem' report was a political move."

Back in June, President Roosevelt asked the National Emergency Council to prepare a statement of the problems and needs of the South. Twenty two representative Southerners were called in as an advisory committee to help work out the report. Eighteen of the Administration's economic experts were assigned to get the material together for them.

The report was finished while President Roosevelt was at sea, between California and Pensacola, Florida. Copies were handed to him when he entered the South. It was made public a few days later.

It was a recital of the ills of the South. From 15 different angles it surveyed the troubles of the section which the President had called the nation's number one economic problem. No road to a solution of the problem was charted.

One member of the committee—J. Scottowe Wanamaker of St. Mathews, S. C., said he would ask that the committee be brought together again and that it work out recommendations.

"I shall urge that the President make effective the recommendations of the committee," he said, "and that where necessary on account of lack of legislation, he be petitioned to address a special message to Congress requesting that they immediately enact the necessary legislation to make these recommendations effective.

What the Committee Suggests

"These recommendations should include:

"An equalization of freight rates.

"A refund of tariff duties paid by the farmer on products he consumes, this to be done through a subsidy paid to him on exportable products sold for domestic consumption.

"Special reduced rates to be made effective, as now authorized by the statutes, on raw farm products and on farm products sold to be exported, the national government to arrange transportation at the lowest possible level by subsidizing same, so as to promote sales of such products.

"Enactment of legislation changing the patent laws so that patents will be controlled by the national government, a small royalty to be designated by officials of the national government, all patents to be open to general use based upon the payment of the designated small royalty.

"Enactment of necessary legislation and appropriation of money to furnish, equip and operate in each agricultural college in the south a department for teaching agriculture in all its branches so that these colleges will furnish an agricultural education equal to any college in the nation.

"A provision that federal aid to schools and colleges be based on need in addition to attendance, so that the opportunity for general education in the south may be brought to a level with that in the north."

Another committee member put the problems of the South in this way:

"As I see it, our whole trouble is that we haven't any money. The South would be glad to buy and do the things the North does if it had the money to pay for them.

"But the man working for a dollar or two dollars a day can't buy them. And the man he is working for can't pay him more money because he hasn't got it."

Strong Opposition to Central Banking Scheme in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Strong differences of opinion in Federal Government party ranks will be caused if the Government persists in its stated intention of compelling trading banks to lodge with the Commonwealth Bank a portion of their cash reserves to build up the financial structure of a Central Bank. This plan has been recommended by the Bank Commission, which included it in their report, issued last year after a two-year investigation.

Frequent informal discussions among an influential group of United Australia Party members have been held in Sydney, at which plans to induce the Government to abandon its proposed legislation have been made. The oposition is being supported by the banks themselves.

Credit Restricted

Dissatisfied members claim that already, owing to a sharp decline in export prices, there is a tendency by certain banks to restrict credit. They fear that Government action along the lines contemplated would cause serious credit contraction. Supporters of the Government's proposals claim that, as the trading banks, with one important exception, already lodge a substantial portion of their cash reserves with the Commonwealth Bank, the reform would not affect the amount of credit at their disposal.

Against this, the critics of the Government's plan say that whereas, at present, cash lodged by the trading banks is obtainable by them at call, and therefore is equivalent to being in their own vaults, under the compulsory scheme the cash would not be available.

The opposition in Sydney to the Central Bank plan is headed by the influential Chamber of Commerce, which, in a published statement, strongly criticized the plan on the ground of the bad effect of the "freezing" of capital now used in the stimulation of commerce and industry.

The Chamber's statement, reaffirming the soundness of the Australian financial system, said: "The man in the street might well ask, first, 'Why a Central Bank?', and, second, 'Why a Central Bank at the sacrifice of a free private banking system?'

"The present Australian system has been built up since the opening of the first bank in 1817. It was established and has been expanded on the well-known, well-tried, sound British system, respected the world over, modified and adapted to the best interests of the people of Australia.

Nine Institutions

"It comprises nine institutions, with a total capital of £37,136,362. They have together published reserves of £30,465,000, and, in addition, there are considerable inner undisclosed reserves for purposes of additional safety.

"These institutions have been entrusted by the public of Australia with money totalling £320,000,000. This system, with its 2,913 branches, has had many vicissitudes since 1817, and stands today in almost unrivalled strength, having afforded Australia rural and industrial interests the monetary assistance which has placed both interests in their sound position of today.

"These figures are given to emphasize the position for the ordinary man in the street so far as private banks are concerned and the public support given to them.

"The deposits in these banks are the property of individuals lodged with these banks voluntarily because the owners are satisfied as to their safety and beneficial use by executives who have spent their lives in learning and administering a highly complex system with world-wide connections in the same line of business.

"The banking system here has not only withstood the most severe depression the world has experienced for many a decade, but emerged from it in such a position as to be the envy of the financial world. It met the general insistence to assist in the country's recovery by joining in a general reduction in interest rates and in maintaining those reductions. The banks have at all times subscribed liberally to loans offered to the public by the Governments.

Against Proposal

"We are definitely against the proposal, especially as it will result in the 'freezing' of working capital which the country needs vitally. By the proposed transfer of a percentage of deposits of trading banks to a Central Bank, this percentage goes to build up the financial structure of the Central Bank and goes out of active public use altogether, the reverse being the case at present, where such money is controlled by the trading banks in support of the banking structure.

"From the point of view, therefore, of those people who form part of the chain which makes possible the carrying-on of our banking system (in this case the people who borrow money for legitimate trading purposes), they will find that their normal requirements cannot be met because of a percentage of the liquid assets of the financial institutions having been out of their control and handed over to a Central Bank.

"The inability of this class of business man to obtain all the money he requires will be reflected in a lower purchasing power followed by unemployment. The circle is completed by the banks in turn receiving smaller deposits. From this point the cycle of operations begins again, but with the available funds still further depleted, and the gap created in the available lending resources can never be closed, though its widening may be prevented by the normal increase in production."

Utility Proposes To Sell Its Power Facilities to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—An offer to sell its properties to the Lower Colorado River Authority rather than risk loss through destructive competition with electric projects subsidized by the Federal Government has been made by John W. Carpenter, president of the Texas Power & Light Company, an Electric Bond & Share subsidiary, it was revealed here today.

The company, which serves 16 counties in Texas, asked only reimbursement of cash investment, but insisted that the system be purchased as a whole in order to prevent disintegration of service in an area larger than the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. In this territory the company has 13,200 customers, who receive light and power over 1,277 miles of transmission lines. Recently the annual consumption of electricity has been 58,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Calls Methods "Destructive"

"The difficulties which confront power companies, faced with competition from power projects which are heavily subsidized by gifts of Federal funds, compel us to work out some plan with you to prevent the destruction of our properties in that part of Texas where you advise us you desire to establish your markets; consequently, we must yield to your requirement that substantial markets be surrendered to you," Mr. Carpenter's letter to the Authority declares.

"However," it continues, "we respectfully point out that the methods which your representatives have employed to accomplish your desired ends are destructive of the best interests of the people of Texas whom you hope to serve and also of the Authority itself. While our negotiations with you have been in progress, your representatives have endeavored to persuade the municipalities served by us to apply for PWA loans and grants, which if secured could not be used to purchase existing facilities but could only be used to construct duplicate and competing distributing systems."

An early decision on the offer is expected in Wall Street, home of the parent holding company.

Meanwhile, Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, announced a proposal that the Securities and Exchange Commission arbitrate a dispute between Commonwealth & Southern and the Tennessee Valley Authority regarding the price the latter should pay for electric properties in the Tennessee area.

Mr. Willkie's offer was revealed in a letter to L. J. Wilhoite, acting chairman of the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, Tenn., which showed that the corporation and the TVA had reached an agreement for the proposed sale of facilities belonging to the Tennessee Electric Power Company on all points except price.

Willkie Asks Arbitration

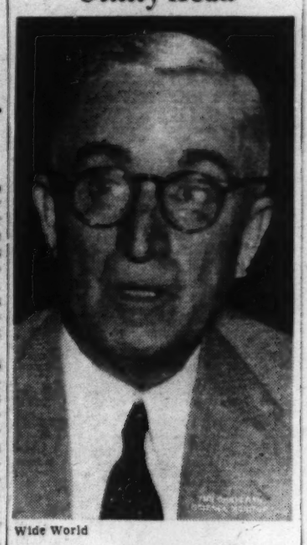
"Because of the difficulty in reconciling different points of view, it seems to me that the arbitration method of all of these problems is the most logical one to pursue," Mr. Willkie said.

Acquisition of the Texas utility properties by the Lower Colorado River Authority would follow as an aftermath of the Federal Government's efforts at flood control in the Southwest. Hydroelectric power is produced at dams built across Texas streams and many cities along the Colorado have applied for grants from the Public Works Administration to aid them in establishing distribution systems.

Among the 16 counties from which the company has offered to withdraw are Austin, Blanco, Bastrop Burnet, Caldwell, Colorado, Fayette, Guadalupe, Hays, Kerr, Lampasas, Llano, Lee, San Saba, Travis, and Washington. The proposal specifies that as the properties are completely integrated, the whole of the business facilities outlined must be acquired in order to avoid unsound dismemberment.

Last March, the Texas Power & Light Company and the San Antonio Public Service Company offered the authority a plan whereby the two concerns would purchase nearly all the power produced, and although the agreement was considered satisfactory to all parties, a subsequent ruling that power sales could be made only to municipalities or co-operative groups forced reconsideration.

Utility Head



Wide World

John W. Carpenter

President of the Texas Power & Light Company, Electric Bond & Share subsidiary.

Tax Trend Favors Redistribution Of National Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because the proportion of dividends and interest payments subject to Federal income tax is considerably greater, and the effective tax rate higher, than in the case of salaries, wages, commissions, fees, etc., the tax operates to redistribute national income in favor of groups dependent upon receipts from the latter sources, according to a recent study by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Over 71 per cent of dividends were subject to Federal income tax in 1936, whereas only 20.3 per cent of salaries, wages, commissions, fees, etc., were counted as taxable during the same year. Likewise over 45 per cent of interest payments were subject to Federal income tax, as contrasted with 24.4 per cent of business profits from unincorporated enterprises.

Since the items of dividends and interest appear largely in the upper income brackets, which are subject to the high surtax rates, the burden of taxation falls most heavily on these forms of income. This brings about a redistribution of the income before taxes so as to leave investors a smaller proportion of total income and correspondingly to increase the employers' and small businessmen's share.

An interesting point brought out by the study was that only 19.8 per cent of rents and royalties were subject to Federal income tax in 1936.

The most important types of national income legally exempt from Federal income tax in 1937 were, in order, the compensation of employees of State and local governments, interest on obligations of State and local governments, tax-exempt interest on Federal obligations, and compensation for illness, injury, etc., of employees. These tax-exempt types together account for about 6.4 per cent of the total national income, while the compensation paid to State and local employees alone is estimated at 2.8 per cent.

Hamilton Fish Joins War of Words Over Hull Trade Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—Political controversy over the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program, especially as it affects the American farmer, continued to rage today, despite an appeal from the Secretary of State for an abandonment of "futile attacks on this program."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York joined the battle of words between John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by challenging the latter's contention that reciprocal trade treaties are instruments of peace.

Though at odds with Mr. Hamilton in the past, Mr. Fish joined him in his attack on the trade program, after Secretary Hull over the week end had indicated that only Mr. Hamilton's "wing" of the Republican Party opposed it.

Mr. Fish charged Secretary Hull with making use of "the dragon of fear" in depicting the reciprocal trade program as indispensable to world peace. "Secretary Hull," he declared, "has had a free trade obsession for 30 years and fails to realize that American labor cannot compete with Japanese labor paid 20 cents a day or European labor paid less than a dollar."

Mr. Fish's statement was the latest in a series that began several weeks ago when Mr. Hull defended the effect of the program on the American farmer in a letter to Senator James P. Pope of Idaho. Chairman Hamilton charged that the letter contained "misleading statements" and Mr. Hull defended his position in a 4,000-word statement, describing the program as beneficial to the majority of the American people and the cause of world peace as well.

Rail Pay Rolls Are Under Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that the nation's 141 Class 1 steam railways had 915,088 employees and a pay roll of $140,391,948 in June, compared with 1,171,683 employees and a pay roll of $167,925,718 in June, 1937.

In May, 1938, the carriers had 905,573 employees and a pay roll of $138,698,266. The 1938 high was January when there were 959,391 employees and a pay roll of $148,253,144.

Corning Grade Crude Cut

PITTSBURGH—The Joseph Seep purchasing agency of the South Penn Oil Co. announced a reduction of 10 cents per barrel in Corning grade crude oil. The new price is $1.07 per barrel.

Ask Du Pont, Raskob Pay $2,100,000 Back Taxes, With Interest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has asked about $2,100,000 in back taxes and interest from Pierre S. du Pont and John J. Raskob.

Messrs. Raskob and du Pont recently lost a board of tax appeals decision on their 1929 income tax returns after a legal battle which the two men said was intended to punish them for their anti-Roosevelt activities.

Mr. du Pont, member of the prominent chemical family, was one of the largest individual contributors of anti-Roosevelt funds in the 1936 campaign and was active with Mr. Raskob in the Liberty League. Mr. Raskob was chairman of the Democratic National Committee and managed Al Smith's unsuccessful campaign in 1928.

The tax bill rendered the two men was a certified computation of what Treasury officials allege is the monetary result of the legal rulings issued by the board on June 30. Mr. Raskob and Mr. du Pont, however, have the right to appeal both the decision and the amount to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The board said that certain securities transactions between the two men in the fall of 1929 were mere "paper transactions to escape tax liability."

After the 1929 stock market collapse, Mr. Raskob and Mr. du Pont, who shared joint offices, sold each other several million dollars worth of securities at less than original cost and deducted the amount of the losses from other income in determining their 1929 Federal income taxes. The Government, however said that because the men bought back the same securities from each other a few months later, the deductions were improper and asked $1,026,340 from Mr. Raskob and $617,316 from Mr. du Pont.

The Treasury said that under the board's June 30 decision, Mr. Raskob owed $888,285 plus interest for eight years and Mr. du Pont $580,369 plus eight years' interest. The combined interest charges, officials said, totaled about $631,000.

TWA's Net loss Increased Sharply in First Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net loss of the Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for six months ended June 30, 1938, amounted to $933,169 after depreciation, taxes, etc., comparing with net loss of $487,141 in first half of 1937. Operating revenues for the six months totaled $2,656,023, against $2,410,254 in first half of 1937.

For quarter ended June 30, 1938, indicated net loss, based on a comparison of company's report, was $343,090, against net loss of $127,208 in June quarter of previous year and net loss of $590,079 in quarter ended March 31, 1938.

TWA's operating revenues in the first half were $2,656,022, against $2,410,253 in the first half of 1937. Operating expenses, however, increased 19.5 per cent to $3,516,358 from $2,943,057 in the first half of last year.

The increase in TWA's operating revenues resulted from larger passenger traffic as reflected in the 20.2 per cent increase over 1937 in revenue passenger miles flown in the first half of the year. Mail and express revenues, on the other hand, were off $49,378 from 1937 in the half year.

Commercial Loans Decline Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial loans by banks decreased slightly in the week ended Aug. 31 in spite of an upsurge on the west coast.

The Federal Reserve Board said that for banks in 101 leading cities, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $4,000,000 to $3,886,000,000. In the San Francisco district, however, which includes virtually all of the Far West, business loans increased $6,000,000, the board said.

Smaller increases also were reported in the Chicago and Minneapolis districts, but a decrease of $6,000,000 in the Cleveland district and smaller decreases in New York City and the Philadelphia, Atlanta and Kansas City districts also were noted.

Real Estate Bonds Higher in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average price of real estate securities in August showed a rise for the fourth successive month, according to the Amott-Baker Realty bond price average. The average price of the 200 large representative issues upon which this Average is based increased 1.6 per cent in August from $320 per $1000 par amount to $325.

The average price on December 31 last year was $326, so that the decline for the first 8 months amounts to only $1 per $1000 or 0.3 per cent. The low point this year was reached on April 30 when the price was $304 per $1000, indicating that real estate security prices are up almost exactly 7 per cent from their 1938 lows.

In the breakdown by cities, the summary for August shows all areas up with the exception of Boston issues which were down 0.8 per cent. Twelve Buffalo issues lead being up 12.5 per cent, New York the largest division, is up 1.9 per cent, Pittsburgh is up 0.9 per cent and Philadelphia increased 0.7 per cent.

The figures on types of buildings for the first 8 months of this year are interesting in that the 3 types of structures, most likely to benefit from the World's Fair business, show sharp upward trends. In this period hotel issues increased 7.1 per cent from an average of $323 per $1000 face amount to $346. Apartment hotels increased 4.7 per cent and theaters 2.6 per cent in the same period. Office buildings are still 2.4 below the 1937 close and housekeeping apartments are also down 5.6 per cent so far this year.

Columbia Pictures Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the 52 weeks ended June 25 net profit of $183,393 after federal surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $2.44 a share on the $2.75 preferred stock. For the 52 weeks ended June 26, 1937, net profit was $1,317,771, equal to $3.26 a share on common stock after preferred dividend requirements.

Sees Need for Lower Pay In Oregon Walnut Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Changes toward a lower pay scale will be needed in labor costs in the Oregon walnut industry this fall or a serious financial situation will result, it was declared here recently at a hearing held before a conference board representing the State Welfare Commission.

Low price of nuts this year, around 16 cents a pound, will make it a problem to pay the present minimum scale of wages for women and minors, employed in the processing of nuts, according to growers, who point out that an appreciable profit will be problematical under the set-up.

A scale of 30 cents an hour for a 44-hour week is the schedule fixed by the commission. Under this schedule, at least 75 per cent of the piece-workers also must make 30 cents an hour.

Growers are seeking a standard of pay not less than 25 cents an hour, and not less than 20 cents an hour for piecework.

Opposition to any reduction of the present minimum wage scale was voiced by W. C. Van Cott, representing Ben T. Osborne, secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

AAA Official Sees 1939 Corn Acreage Allotment Like '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, said if this year's corn crop turned out as forecast in August, acreage allotments next year would be "not greatly different" from the 1938 allotments.

The total acreage allotted the commercial corn belt, composed of the major corn-producing counties in 12 midwestern states, was 40,491,000. Farmers in this area were asked to reduce their planting operations on the average of 18 per cent.

The administrator, in a statement explaining why a referendum on marketing quotas this year was deemed unnecessary, said loans were virtually assured on this year's corn crop at a base rate of about 57 cents a bushel.

He said, however, the 1938 loan program would not be announced until about December 1, and details of the 1939 planting program would not be announced until after the October crop report.

Union Oil Co. Completes $3,000,000 Expansion Plan

SAN FRANCISCO—Union Oil Co. announces the completion of a $3,000,000 initial program to expand and make more flexible its manufacturing facilities, with extensive additions and alterations to its two main refineries at Wilmington, adjacent to Los Angeles Harbor, and at Oleum, across the bay from San Francisco.

The company is proceeding with construction of additional solvent extraction plant facilities, which will double the capacity for highest quality lubricating oil production.

At the Oleum refinery, the company recently placed in operation a new unit for cracking heavy oils that is one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. Daily through-put capacity of this new unit is estimated at 14,000 barrels, with a daily yield of about 5,000 barrels of finished high anti-knock cracked gasoline, 7,000 barrels of fuel oil and 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

A new crude distillation unit also was constructed at Oleum to replace a less efficient 10,000-barrel plant. This new unit has a daily through-put capacity of 15,000 barrels. It will handle either high or low gravity crude.

These developments have raised the power and steam requirements of the refinery and led to arrangements for construction of a $5,000,000 steam and electric generating plant adjacent to the refinery by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Union will supply the fuel requirements of this plant and in turn secure its requirements of steam and electric energy.

Detroit Employment Index Up

DETROIT—Employment index of the Detroit Board of Commerce stood at 56.8 Aug. 31, up sharply from the 49.6 on Aug. 15. On Aug. 31, 1937, the index was 83.6.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

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ERIE, PENN.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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In New Setting On Second Floor

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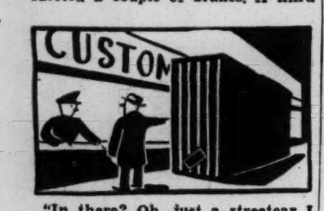
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Mementos

Treasure used to be in pieces of eight; now it is in pieces of streetcar.

If you had been in a certain street in Paris recently you would have seen a small but jubilant band of men run cheering down the road clutching bits of a tramcar. One waved a control handle. Another carried a couple of brakes. A third



"In there? Oh, just a streetcar I picked up in Paris."

treasured a headlamp. Each and every one of them had taken possession of some valuable piece of tram.

They were not marauders, just employees of the Paris Tramway Company taking proudly home with them scraps of history—gadgets from the last tram to run in the streets of Paris.

Garlanded with flowers, this last tram was cheered by the population along practically the whole length of route, closing the 50-years-long story of the Paris streetcar with a blaze of glory.

Ambition

Which reminds us of an occasion at Margate, English seaside resort, not quite a year ago, when three Mayors and three Town Clerks fulfilled a boyhood ambition on the same winter's night. They became, respectively, tram drivers and tram conductors. And when they had finished being, respectively, tram drivers and tram conductors, they ended the evening in a literal blaze of glory, joining in burning one of their trams.

They were the Mayors and Clerks of neighboring towns, Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate; and on the night in question the tramway system finished work forever. The triplet seaside towns decided to bid the trams which had served them so long an official municipal farewell, and the Mayors drove the last cars to the depot while the Town Clerks acted as conductors. At the Broadstairs depot a tram was set on fire; and the employees of the Tramway company joined hands round it and sang, with a catch in their voices, the traditional "Auld Lang Syne."

Then they all took a bus home.

No Joke

We had hoped to have something really funny to say about trams. But, unlike Paris which now has lines but no trams, we have the trams but cannot think of the lines.

Curious, isn't it? One woud imagine a streetcar joke should be just rattled off.

Ingenuity Unrewarded

The only really funny joke which comes to mind concerns, not trams but prams. Its particular merit lies in the fact that it is quite true.

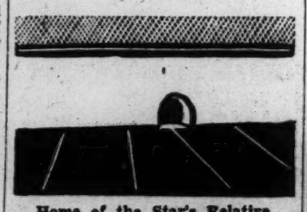
G. H., of England's Manchester, tells us of a thoughtful husband in Doxey, Staffordshire, who fitted one of the wheels of Junior's pram with a tiny electric motor operated by a button on the pram handle, thus saving his wife the tiring effort of pushing the pram up steep hills. But not for long.

The sequel to this husband's thoughtfulness took the form of a communication to the wife from the local authority, stating that if she wished to continue using the motor on the pram she must pay a license duty of £4 10s., take out a third party insurance policy, fit registration plates, fix independent brakes and a horn, take a driving test, and, until the test was passed, carry a large red "L" on a white card to show other road users she was a "learner."

But she is not a learner any more. She has learned. She's gone back to pushing.

Fame

The journal Hjemmet, Copenhagen, tells the story of an "innocent" who journeyed to Hollywood. On returning home she was bombarded with questions by enthralled listeners.



Home of the Star's Relative

"Did you meet any of the stars?" asked one.

"Why, yes, in a way," answered the traveler. "Right there in my room at the hotel, a cousin of Mickey Mouse called."—J. A. M.

The Old Spinning Wheel

Monitor Camera Club from L. W. Pratten, Bristol, Eng.

Old-Fashioned Spinning Is Still Popular in County Donegal, Ireland

Quotation for Today

WHEN the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something.—BROWNING.

Jest a Minute

"When you start raving about Mrs. Smith's hat, that's my cue to say something cute—right?"

Her Mite

A very poor widow, who could no longer come to church, sent her meager contribution with a small lad.

The boy was asked about the penny he had put into the box, and admitted that the widow had sent it. He was told to take it back to her and to say to her that her good intentions were prized but that her friends could not let her thus reduce her small means, especially since she could not come to worship.

She replied, "Take it again and put it into the box when no one sees you. Am I not to be allowed to help in the work of God any more because I'm needy and can't get out?"

Brevities

Commentator: The most recent survey by the Department of Commerce reveals that 20 per cent of United States homes have neither bath tub nor shower. It would be just like some of these welfare workers to ask America's poor to go without a motorcar and get a bath tub!

Brubaker in the New Yorker: We note with relief that this movement toward the centralization of government has at last been halted. The congressmen have given themselves back to the states.

Punch ©: "Women with a great deal of money ought to marry business men," states a writer. Their main difficulty, however, will be to avoid doing so.

Humorist: A play written by a barrister was recently performed by an amateur dramatic society in a provincial theater. In his speech before the curtain on the first night, the author conducted his own defense.

Courier-Citizen: Czechoslovakia having begun to train all male children of six years of age, that looks like a country where the infantry will really be infantry.

Liverpool Evening Express: A rich man must hire a valet, a laundress, a secretary, a cook and a housekeeper; the poor man just gets married.

Odds and Ends

Early Use for Beeswax

Beeswax was employed as a protective covering for early color paintings found by excavators in the tombs of the Pharaohs, which preserved these treasures for 4,000 years.

Tricky Maneuvers

When fleeing from an enemy, a pack of wolves will follow in the leader's footsteps to give the impression that only one has passed.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Numbers on the Curb

Several young men in groups of three are painting their way to a living in the Chicago area. They do it in the following manner:

First, one of them, clad in overalls, comes along and paints a neat black oblong of about eight inches on the upper surface of the curbing. Then he moves on to the next house.

The next morning another young man appears and paints the street number of the house in silver-white against the black.

In a few minutes a third young man, neatly dressed, calls on the mistress of the house, and says: "We have just lettered your street number on the curb in illuminating paint so that it can be distinguished easily in the headlights of an automobile at night. We are doing this in front of all the houses in town. You are under no obligation to pay for this. We are a crew of unemployed young men who have arranged with your Mayor to do this. But if you want to pay for the work, you can give us anything up to a quarter, but no more. We promised the Mayor we would not take more than that."

These young men average about $5 a day.—Burke C. M., Chicago.

Think First

They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think.
—Prior.

In Lighter Vein

Jim Wins

Jim and his wife were strolling around the Fair last week, when they came to the man with a small monkey in a big cage. The man was barking out: "Pay your ten cents and try to tie the rope around the monkey! He is guaranteed gentle and will not bite. A dollar to the man who ties the rope on the monkey within three minutes!"

Jim stepped up, paid his dime, took the rope, and entered the cage. After a lively chase he finally cornered the monkey and was about to tie the rope on him when he realized that he had dropped the rope at the other end of the cage. He was obliged to let go the monkey while he regained the rope.

Muttering that he would fix things better this time, he tied the rope around his own waist and started after the monkey again, but was surprised to have the barker open the cage door and hand him a dollar bill, saying, "You win," amid the howls of laughter from the crowd.

Dubious

Customer: "I'll pay cash for the suit."

Tailor: "Hm! That's so unusual that I'll have to ask you for references."

Migrating Barn

Two farmers met in town after a cyclone hit the countryside. "Yes, it did a lot of queer tricks round our way," declared one, reflectively. "By the way, Hank, was that new barn of yours injured any?"

"I can't rightly say," he answered. "I ain't found it yet."—St. Neots Advertiser.

After Hours

Modern Youngster: "What are prayers, mother, dear?"

Mother: "Prayers, darling, are little messages to God."

Youngster: "Oh, and we send them at night to get the cheaper rate?"—Wall St. Journal.

Just a Pawn

"He is the secretary of a chess club."

"But what does he do?"

"He reads the hours of the last meeting."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'His Boys'

West Mansfield, Mass.

A certain successful business man is greatly beloved in his native city because of his unselfish work and material contributions to a boys' club.

When he was asked why he spent an evening a week with the boys instead of being content with a substantial annual gift, he replied:

"Many years ago when I was going to school and selling newspapers in the morning and evening, I was one of a group of boys who got into mischief in school.

"The principal of the school, a man who had started thousands of boys and girls on the right track in life, talked with us individually. I was thoroughly ashamed of my part in the thoughtless prank. It was the first time I had had to talk with the principal in such a situation. He quickly sensed my repentance, and instead of lecturing me he said, 'There is nothing bad in any of you boys. The main trouble is that you do not talk over your problems with some one who is truly interested in you. Now tell me all about yourself, what you plan to be, how you expect to realize your ambitions, what you do outside school.'

"This was a turning point in my life. So now I am very happy to give an evening a week to talking over problems with 'my boys.' It is far from being a complete payment for the help I received which guided my life; but life is happier and more worth while for me because of what little help I can give these boys in shaping their future."

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Eshcol

We are informed that when the spies were sent out by Moses to examine the land of Canaan, "they . . . came unto Hebron," after which "they came unto the brook (literally 'the valley') of Eshcol," in which they found a cluster of grapes so heavy with fruit that two men were required to carry it (Num. 13:23f.).

The exact location of the valley has not been determined with certainty, beyond the fact that it was in the vicinity of Hebron; however it is traditionally identified with a valley to the north and slightly to the west of Hebron.

The writer walked through this valley while making his way from Hebron to the very ancient tree which goes by the name of Abraham's oak, and can bear witness to the fertility of that section of the country which is still covered with vineyards and orchards. There pomegranates and figs are still to be seen, both fruits being mentioned in the passage under consideration.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a riddle and its answer. With this as a hint, see how long it will take you to solve this cryptogram:

LMNO PQ OMR SPTTRURVXR YROLRRV N XMNOORUYZA NVB N CPUUZU? ZVR QDRNEQ LPOMZFO URTGRXOPVH; OMR ZOMRU URTGRXOQ LPOMZFO QDRNEPVH.

A Beheadment

The answer starts with a 5-letter word; this is beheaded, leaving a 4-letter word; and then finally, a 3-letter word:

Though small I am, yet when entire
I've force to make a warming fire.
Take off one letter, and 'tis clear,
I can contain whole herds of deer;
Dismiss another, and you'll find
I once contained all human kind.

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing HOP to TAP by way of TOE—in 4 moves!

Another Baseball Problem

One baseball team has won 5 games out of 13 played. Another has won 9 out of 15. How many straight games must the first team win from the second in order that the average of games won by the teams shall be the same?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off:

1	order	foreigner	
2	moisture	cruelty	
3	valley	confusion	1
4	clemency	projection	
5	native	silence	
6	monotony	dryness	
7	center	expert	
8	clatter	variety	
9	novice	circumference	
10	indentation	mountain	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Construction Gang

A good thing to remember,
And a better thing to do,
Is to work with the construction gang,
And not the wrecking crew.
—Anon

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Understanding*

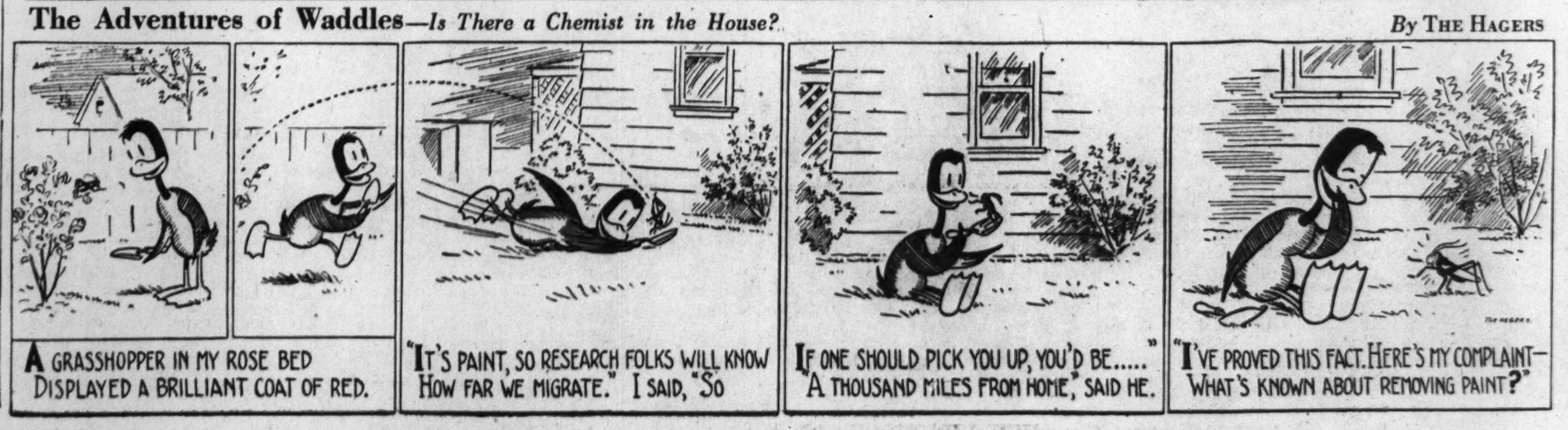
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Soup's On*

By CARMACK

The Adventures of Waddles—*Is There a Chemist in the House?*

By THE HAGERS



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mistakes

The leader of this exciting game tells a story in which he inserts some mistakes, such as, "I was walking across my lawn barefooted with shoes on; and as I turned the corner, on my way to the corner store in the middle of the block, I saw a dog climbing a tree. . . ." Each player is, of course, listening for a mistake, and as soon as he hears one, he jumps to his feet and continues with the story. He must make similar mistakes while others listen for them, the idea being to try to prevent other players from hearing the mistakes; so the one who is telling the story must not pause, look self-conscious or embarrassed.

Another should keep score with a notebook, who marks in front of the player the mistakes he makes. The person who makes the most mistakes in telling his story without being found out, wins the prize.

R. R. S., Denver

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: What is the difference between a chatterbox and a mirror? One speaks without reflecting; the other reflects without speaking.

A Beheadment: Spark, park, art.

Letter Changing: Hop, hoe, toe, top, tap.

Another Baseball Problem: 1 games.

Fun With Antonyms: Order—confusion; moisture—dryness; valley—mountain; clemency—cruelty; native—foreigner; monotony—variety; center—circumference; clatter—silence; novice—expert; indentation—projection.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Breathing Spell

THOSE who have no better hope for peace than the balancing of bayonets against bombs, maneuver against maneuver, breathe easier today. Once more Europe has survived a supposed "M-day." For weeks suspense has been built up. Mesmeric fear—sometimes it has seemed almost like an enjoyed fear—has fastened on the Hitler speech at Nuremberg as the climax which might explode a world war. Anticipation of the worst was so prevalent that American newspapers put scare heads saying "Hitler Defies World" over a far from bellicose speech dealing with Germany's domestic affairs.

There was a crisis. There was certainly a psychological crisis, growing out of the matching of military maneuvers and the manifest tightening of negotiations over the Sudeten-German problem in Czechoslovakia. It was so ballooned by publicity that the condition of world thought in itself constituted a crisis. And of course the new technique of diplomacy is not merely to threaten war to win concessions, but to mobilize both resources and opinion, to carry the threat to the very brink.

Yet it appears that the diplomatic crisis was over before Chancellor Hitler's proclamation to the National Socialist Congress was written. It contained no ultimatum to Czechoslovakia, indeed, made no mention of the Sudeten question. Possibly the new offer of the Prague Government had been canvassed and accepted already in Berlin. This appears to give the German-speaking minority in Czechoslovakia equality and autonomy on a cantonal basis, similar to that under which three races and languages live so happily in Switzerland.

Now the word in Europe is, "No war this year." That is something. Yet how poor a substitute for genuine peace. Very little has been done to relieve the underlying tensions. Intervention in Spain is still a diplomatic lever. Other German minorities are much worse off than those in Czechoslovakia. Some borders are unsatisfactory. Economic pressures are severe. The matching of maneuvers can be repeated. But how many times can they be repeated without an explosion?

It would be foolish to cry peace, peace, where there is not even a complete absence of war. There is imperative need for positive peacemaking. A "breathing spell" with arms temporarily at rest is not enough. A willingness to see that no gain is worth the risks now being run might call a halt to the desperate game of bluff. Once the good will really felt for the peoples by each other were released, some sound basis for peace would appear. That must be the hope of all who recognize the folly of looking for peace in mobilizations balanced against mobilizations.

Country Paths

FOR some years increasing attention has been devoted in Britain to the preservation of public footpaths and bridle-tracks. One very praiseworthy move was that of the Essex County Council, which some time ago began to prepare a map of all the public rights-of-way in its jurisdiction. A record of this kind goes far toward ensuring the permanency of the rights; and it is good to see that the precedent is now to be followed, and that the Council of West Sussex is taking similar action.

Today, these rights are invaluable amenities: in a land of which very little is in public ownership, the footpath constitutes the people's chief means of approach to those recesses of the countryside that still enjoy an ancient and untroubled quiet. But building, and road developments constantly threaten it; it is liable to disappear under the plow, and be forgotten; and often, without attention, it vanishes of its own accord.

It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And the thin anemones.
Only the keeper sees
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.

The safeguarding of these ways is so important that one trusts that all the counties will soon have maps in preparation.

Wouldn't It Be Grand?

CONTEMPLATING the National Model Railroad Association's convention at Buffalo, N. Y.—where grown men gather to operate toy trains—one is led to wonder whether these men-with-a-hobby all wanted to be railroad conductors, engineers, or firemen when they were boys and are just now realizing a defeated ambition.

Wouldn't this be a funny world if every lad had been allowed to follow his boyish ambition? The dear old terrestrial ball would have been overstocked with cowboys, firemen, streetcar motormen, detectives, and big league baseball pitchers, not to mention railroaders. And tomorrow we would have an oversupply of aviators. Wouldn't it be grand if we could all do what we like and live on Grandpa—like the family in "You Can't Take It With You"? Or would it?

Better Tools for Democracy

AT TIMES it has almost seemed that Lord Bryce was correct in his charge that democracy had failed in America's large cities. New York and Chicago have been pictured as examples. Even Philadelphia, with its gentle traditions of those upright folk who called themselves Friends, has had its political machines.

Today, however, the United States has a growing list of cities—led by Cincinnati—whose local administration is such as to make them world models of the well-governed city. In large measure they have achieved this advance by improving democracy's machinery.

Steps were taken to insure elections at once immune from machine manipulation and accurate in reflecting the aspirations of the voters. One device for achieving this end was proportional representation.

With it has been linked a plan to center authority in a trained administrator to conduct the affairs of the city in the same manner expected in a successful corporation. Thus was a cross-section of public purpose refined into a flexible, concentrated administrative implement. The result of this evolution is the so-called P. R. council-manager form of government.

After fifteen months of study of all available forms of government a special commission appointed by Governor Earle of Pennsylvania has just recommended this form for Philadelphia. It is hoped to have a new charter approved by the Legislature and by the voters of Philadelphia so the plan can become effective by Jan. 1, 1940. Successful operation of the nation's third largest city would give decided impetus to this adaptation of democracy to a streamlined age.

Real Incomes

ONE third of the families in the United States had incomes of less than $780 in the year 1935-36, says a report issued by the National Resources Committee. This poorest third of the consuming population received about one tenth of the $59,000,000,000 national income that year—which was just about the same amount as that received by the richest one tenth of 1 per cent.

To carry the line a little higher, one finds, if the Committee's figures have been correctly drawn, that the income of the average family in that year was about $1,070. In terms of dollars, the American standard of living is not so high as some may have supposed. Not only did 13,000,000 consumers receive less than $780, but more than half of this number lived on less than $500 for the year, more than two thirds got along without depending on relief.

This may indicate two things: First, that there is still a great capacity for self-reliance and thrifty management on the part of many Americans. Second, that there are many factors apart from money that enter into the actual income and living standards of people. The committee recognizes this by emphasizing in its report that real incomes cannot be fully measured in dollars and cents.

Although an effort has been made to calculate the value of home-grown food products and so forth, there are differences in costs of living as between the farm and city or between small town and large, or between various sections of the country which cannot practically be compensated in any statistical study. After all, living does not consist solely of money. Many needs may be supplied directly without the exchange of money just as truly as there are many things money will not buy.

One family may manage snugly on $1,000 a year, while another is miserable on twice as much. Even materially it is not alone money but rather the goods and satisfactions obtainable, either by money or by direct efforts, that constitute a scale of living. In this respect one of the most cheering and wholesome developments in months is that by which the "real income" of American workers has taken a turn upward. The American Federation of Labor estimates that the increase of $31,000,000 in workers' income during July was worth $37,000,000 in buying power when the slight decline in living costs during the same period is also taken into account.

In the last analysis it is only in terms of goods and services, not in terms of money or printed paper, that the standard of living in any nation rises or falls. Though the report of the National Resources Committee may not present as pleasant a picture as all would like, Americans may well remember that they probably obtain a larger income in terms of usable goods and comforts than the people in any other civilization the world has yet developed.

The great question tacitly raised by this report is whether that income is being fairly distributed. This is not to say it should be evenly or equally distributed. Rather, it should be divided according as it is earned and deserved. One chart shows that the upper tenth in income range received eighteen times as much for their services as did the lowest tenth. Were they worth this much more? Should they have received, considering income taxes, perhaps an even wider differential? Or is the disparity wider than the actual difference in the value of their services to humanity?

Terror and Socialism

Book News of the Day

THE questions aroused by recent purges and conspiracy trials in Soviet Russia are debated between a one-time Communist, Eugene Lyons, and a veteran Socialist, Upton Sinclair, in a little book called TERROR IN RUSSIA (New York: Richard R. Smith. $1).

An American news agency sent Mr. Lyons to Russia, and he went devoutly, as a worshiper to a shrine. After six years, the Soviet Government demanded his recall, for he had become completely disillusioned. Mr. Sinclair has never visited Russia, but he has been a Socialist for thirty-five years, and retains his enthusiasm for the Soviet system because it approximates to his definition of Socialism.

Mr. Sinclair argues that Socialists, and democrats as well, should support Soviet Russia, despite defects in its present rulers, because it has achieved social ownership of the means of production and a measure of democratic administration. Its people are at least being taught democratic ideas, he points out, even if they have not yet achieved true democracy.

Mr. Lyons retorts that Joseph Stalin and his associates have converted the Soviet system into a tyranny; and that democrats, and Socialists as well, should condemn tyrannies wherever they arise as a matter of ethics.

This debate throws more light upon human nature than it does upon the Soviet controversy. As a Communist, Mr. Lyons once accepted the theory that the end justifies the means; but when he went to Russia, and saw this theory being applied to his friends, he was horrified.

As a moderate Socialist, Mr. Sinclair does not accept this theory, but he unconsciously justifies its application in the case of Soviet Russia because he believes it is advancing the cause of Socialism, to which he has given so much of his life.

The protagonists in this discussion never really come to grips because both evade facing the possibility, equally terrible to both, that Marxian Socialism perhaps contains within itself the seeds of a tyranny far greater than is possible under democratic capitalism.

To avoid considering this unpleasant possibility, Mr. Lyons blames Stalin and his associates for distorting the revolution; while Mr. Sinclair airily dismisses admitted tyrannies as a temporary phenomenon, characteristic of all great social revolutions. D. B.

"Call Me James"

WE CALL him Jimmie. But once in a while Daddy calls him Jim. And sometimes Grandma calls him Jamie. "I like to call him Jamie," she says, "because Grandpa used to be called Jamie when he was a little boy."

But on Jimmie's first day at school, when he stood up in turn before the class to tell his name—and the teacher said so pleasantly, "Would you like to be called Jimmie or James?" he replied, after a pause, "Call me James."

Later on when the children were being called into line, no one responded to the name of James. The teacher smiled. "Jimmie," she called. And the tardy James, his dignity well nigh lost, dashed into line.

Jimmie's way to school lies along a country road, the same road that took his great-great Uncle James to the Little Red Schoolhouse. The same road, the same brook running under it, the same hills, much the same boy perhaps.

On that road of the 1840's, even Henry Adams was in no hurry for an education. In terms of the Little Red Schoolhouse, he refused it point blank. Sitting on his Grandfather John Quincy's front steps, he refused stubbornly to move one jot in the direction of the said schoolhouse. We remember the picture he gives of himself—of being finally propelled along the road to the schoolhouse door by the firm hand of his august Grandfather. On their walk of a mile or more, the venerable ex-President "said nothing . . . uttered no word of revolting cant about the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law. . . . Probably his mind at the moment was actually troubling itself little about his grandson's iniquities, and much about the iniquities of President Polk, but the boy gave his Grandfather credit for intelligent silence."

Not so, Jimmie and his Grandfather, on that first day of school. "Grandpa," Jimmie is calling anxiously up the stairs, "it is time to go! How many—how many minutes before you will be ready to take me?"

In his hand Jimmie holds tightly the shiny blue pencil box that Mother has given him. "Mine had 'Scholar's Companion' printed on it," Grandma says, "and there were slate pencils inside wrapped in bright colored papers, and a sponge, and a little bottle of water to wash the slate with." Grandma smiles reminiscently. "And my water was pink, because Mother let me put a few drops from the checkerberry bottle into it—oh, such a beautiful pink!"

Grandpa grows reminiscent, too. He remembers very well the day he set out for school, wearing the new suit his Mother had made for him. He chuckles at the recollection of it.

For how many of us the calendar of great days is prefaced by that first day at school! The room so wide, the fellow beginners so many—the day when one's name is listed on the world exchange, and the business of living has begun. Call me James. A. C. K.

His Prod and Check

On *Not* Going to Saratoga

"WHAT should we go to Saratoga for? None of the relations live there on my side, or on hisen; why should we go?" It must have taken considerable self-discipline for Samantha, Josiah Allen's wife, to voice that moral question. No doubt she was wearing at the moment her black alpaca, "that good moral dress," which usually accompanied her green veil "and a umberell."

Samantha did, however, go to Saratoga, according to her chronicler, Marietta Holley, for does not the subsequent record read, "my companion and me arrove at the abode where we wuz to abide," and is it not replete with graphic accounts of gay music and laughter which fell upon their "wraptured" ears, and of lights and flowers "one hull side of a long street?" Samantha went also to the World's Fair, at Chicago, and she went to Europe. Books about her voyagings were the treasure-trove of my first American attic. Perhaps it was because I read it first that the book on Saratoga was to me the most interesting of the group. Nothing at the court of Kubla Khan, I am sure, lent greater fervor to the pen of Marco Polo than did the sights and sounds of the famous New York spa to that of Josiah Allen's wife.

The sulphur springs, the tremendous, wooden hotels with hundreds upon hundreds of rooms in them, the mermaid show, the tent of the "Free Thinkers" holding a convention, lemonade served with two straws, tallyho coaches with four horses, and so-much-a-throw at Aunt Sally, all suggested to me a fascinating new world out of a past with which I had no communication whatever, either by word of mouth or by way of the printed page. The Saratoga of Revolutionary battles, of a hundred and twenty-odd springs charged with carbonic acid gas, of the camps of the Iroquois, I confess, meant little or nothing to me. But the Saratoga of Samantha and Josiah was a challenge to my somewhat torpid zest for travel.

* * *

It follows, then, that a trip to Saratoga and return for less than four dollars was not without a certain appeal. I was enjoying the brooding quiet of the Catskill mountains, one sultry afternoon in August, easily imagining the distant rumbling to be Hendrick Hudson and his crew at ninepins, when I suddenly noticed a group of individuals clustering around the "deepoh," craning their necks anxiously in the direction of an approaching bus. It was an extra bus. The Hudson River boat had called and departed hours ago. The noon bus had gone its diurnal way with its customary four or five passengers.

"Albany!" shouted the driver, blundering to a stop at the curbstone. The little knot of waiting travelers immediately wedged themselves into mass formation around the door.

"One at a time," cautioned the driver, as he felt his shin blades in contact with a square suitcase. I looked at the group. There might have been a dozen all told, and they were not prepossessing. One short, blunt little man, swarthier than the rest, waved a greasy black bag in the doorway of the vehicle and muttered thickly something that sounded like, "Kay tronce buzz Sar'toga?" After many repetitions the driver and the other passengers agreed that he was requesting a transfer from that bus to another, at Albany, which would take him to Saratoga. Gently, but firmly, it was explained that the sixty cents which transported him over many rough miles of mountain road exhausted its travel value at Albany.

"Saratoga! Saratoga!" The name filled the main street of Albany and echoed around the capitol hill. As far as the eye could see extended a row of automobiles, each with a taxi sign advertising the trip to Saratoga and return, for the price of two dollars. Newsboys yelled their extras, and around store and hotel entrances men stood in bunches turning the sports pages over for the latest news of the races. Horse races and Saratoga, special taxi rates, and swarthy passengers with bearded valises.

* * *

A trifle sadly I surrendered my bus ticket, purchased only to Albany. From the rack over my head the driver brought down the battered bags and hat boxes of my fellow-travelers. A man and a woman, with sharp, dark faces, strong in resemblance to the tree-gnome creatures of Arthur Rackham, started jauntily down the street, as soon as they had alighted, carrying three pieces of luggage. Suddenly the man turned, ran back to the bus, his eyes blazing, to demand of the startled driver, "Anudder satchel, ev-you-bleeze!" Once more the patient chauffeur plumbed the depths of the overhead rack.

He was about to start the bus again, to bring us opposite the railroad station, when a heavy woman, with aquiline features and an abundance of jet black hair, announced that she, too, would get off before we reached the terminus. Grimly she counted her luggage, a dilapidated suitcase reinforced with a length of clothesline, a bonnet box with tallow dripped over the lid, an overnight bag with coffee stains on it, a paper shopping bag such as chain groceries supply, a ragged raincoat, and an umbrella. Surrounded by her possessions, she stood on the sidewalk, with her back to a huge electric sign, reading "Bus Depot," and screamed to our driver, "Where to the bus offeece to Sar'toga?"

"Right behind you," called the driver, weary but still patient.

"Whe,' Whe' you say?" yelled the woman, this time waving her umbrella in increasing agitation.

"Beehind you," repeated the driver.

And as we rounded the corner to the station, a pink-cheeked woman with snowy hair, in a trim, white cotton dress, on the front seat, remarked with a smile to me, "Say, they'll all be in evening dress tonight at Saratoga."

It was pleasant riding back to the Catskills. I shall always think of Saratoga as a place of lights and flowers "one hull side of a long street," and Samantha and Josiah Allen sipping lemonade with two straws. PEARL STRACHAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Taking Orders

"THE present Mayor of New York," said Mr. La Guardia at a luncheon of Legionnaires Thursday, "takes orders from nobody, no political organizations, no individuals. He takes no orders from the American Legion or the Commander of the Legion in the State of New York."

That is telling the Commander of the Legion a fact that he ought to ponder. It will be a sad day, as the Mayor went on to say, "when any group—that includes the American Legion or any other group" can require compliance to its dictation from public officials. The Mayor's words should clear the atmosphere in that increasingly murky region of the relationships between organized veterans and public officials. It should serve as an inspiration to officials everywhere.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

Fascism on the March

ROME

STATESMEN, writers, journalists of all countries keep on talking and writing about the ideologies which divide the peoples of Europe in these tormented post-war years. There is unfortunately some confusion as to the conception of the real essence of these ideologies, their power of proselytism and their ultimate possibilities.

The Italian National Congress for the Study of Foreign Problems held in Milan early this summer under the auspices of the Institute for International Politics has helped to clear up this confusion. What was said in that Congress on "The New Constitutional Changes of the States" deserves to be recorded because that Congress was attended by the highest officials of the Fascist regime and must be considered as the official expression of Fascist thought. No less than twenty-one reports were submitted on the subject, and at the close of the debate Signor Alessandro Pavolini, a Fascist deputy and President of the Fascist Confederation of Professional Men and Artists, delivered an address outlining his own views on this question.

Of the many changes which have taken place since the beginning of the World War of 1914-1918, he said, the Russian revolution represented the last episode of an historic cycle which is now closing. Fascism, on the other hand, was the opening chapter of the new history. All the germs contained in the Bolshevik regime were to be found in the French revolution; Marx represented the thought of the nineteenth century. The new constitution of Stalin represents a return to liberal and democratic principles.

* * *

In comparing the Fascist with the Bolshevik revolution Signor Pavolini made the interesting admission that the only authentic revolutionary movement which was both "anti-liberal and anti-democratic" was Fascism. The only reason why Benito Mussolini changed his views on war in 1914 was because he foresaw a revolution in the war. As a result of war he created the model constitution for the new century by founding Fascism on a formula of the authoritarian, totalitarian and corporative State.

According to Signor Pavolini the real difference between Bolshevism and Fascism consists chiefly in this: that the Russian experiment does not make proselytes and does not expand beyond the borders of Russia. After more than twenty years since Communism was established in Russia no other country, in any part of the world, has turned Bolshevist. Fascism, he contended, is becoming universal. Already 150,000,000 of men live today in authoritarian and totalitarian States.

The world should understand what Fascism really is, and what it stands for, he said. Fascists scornfully dismiss the notion that they are the preservers of order. Many believe that "order" signifies the preservation of the "old order." These are, he holds, all misconceptions.

Signor Pavolini quoted extracts from two of the most authoritative Fascist reviews to press this point further. "Critica Fascista," the fortnightly magazine edited by Signor Bottai, Minister of Education, recently wrote "We [the Fascists] and we alone are the disorder, the creative disorder." Fascists are greatly annoyed when they are told that people in Europe sympathize with Fascism simply because they fear Communism.

* * *

"Gerarchia," the monthly review founded by Signor Mussolini and now edited by his young nephew, wrote in its April issue: "Up till now, we have, by our example, been useful to certain European capitalistic classes which were in danger; we have been useful to all those who are afraid of Communism. But now, enough of this. All these good people must be convinced—and soon enough we shall convince them—that the social problem will be solved by us, and that it is safer to fear us than Communism."

The gist of Signor Pavolini's address was that Fascism, firmly established in Italy, should no longer be considered by foreign observers as a temporary, transient, political phenomenon, which is helpful to overcome difficult times, but has in reality a sound basis adapted to present-day conditions. In the opinion of the Duce and of his followers, Fascism as a system of government is destined to replace liberalism and democracy in the present century. But can authoritarian regimes survive their leaders, on whose personal prestige and power they rest? Signor Pavolini's answer is in the affirmative; other observers are inclined to take an opposite view.

Fascism has still to face its real test; when that will come we shall know who is right and who is wrong.

The Reader Remarks

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Stumping

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isn't it about time for a law to be passed making it unconstitutional for the Chief Executive of the United States to go about the country stumping for candidates, influencing voters because of the influence exerted by his rank? (MISS) CLARA DARGAN.

Dallas, Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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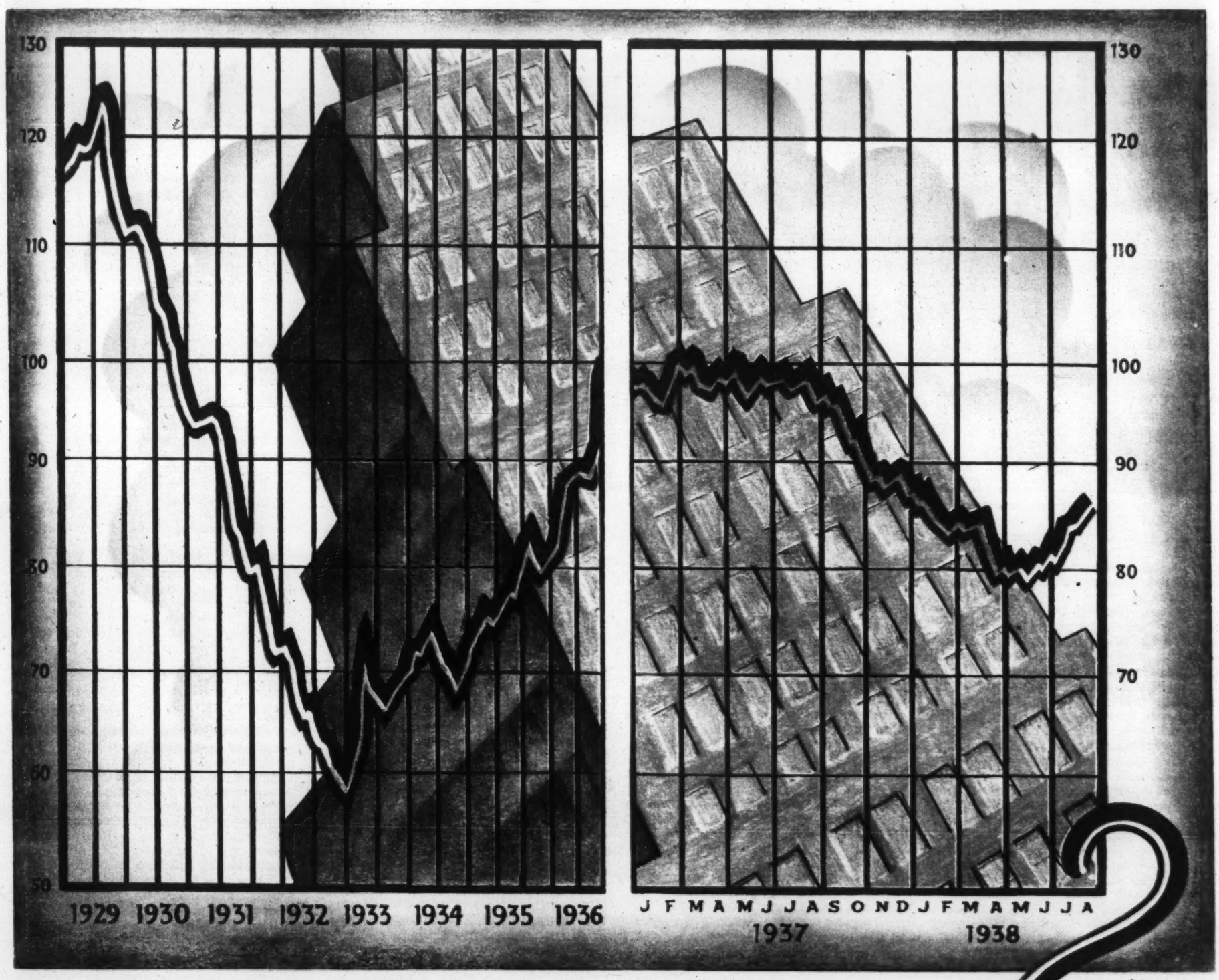
BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1938



Is This the Upturn?

By H. B. Elliston . . . Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

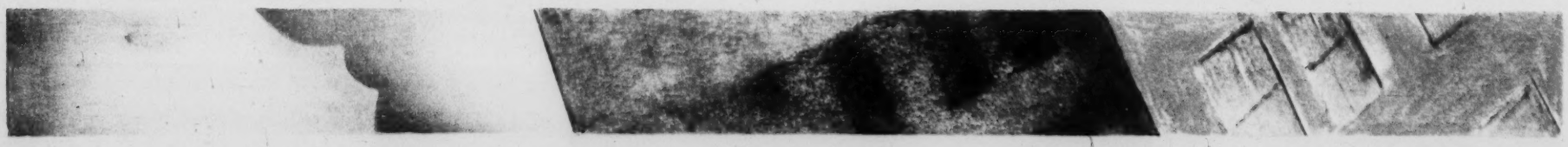
LAST NOVEMBER, WHEN the United States and the world were staggering under a panic in the New York stock market, The Christian Science Monitor conducted a poll of the membership of the American Economic Association. The economists were asked four questions. The first was: Is the 1929-32 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture? The answer was overwhelmingly in the negative. Of over a thousand members who replied to the questionnaire, 85 per cent said that the recession then under way would not produce another Great Depression.

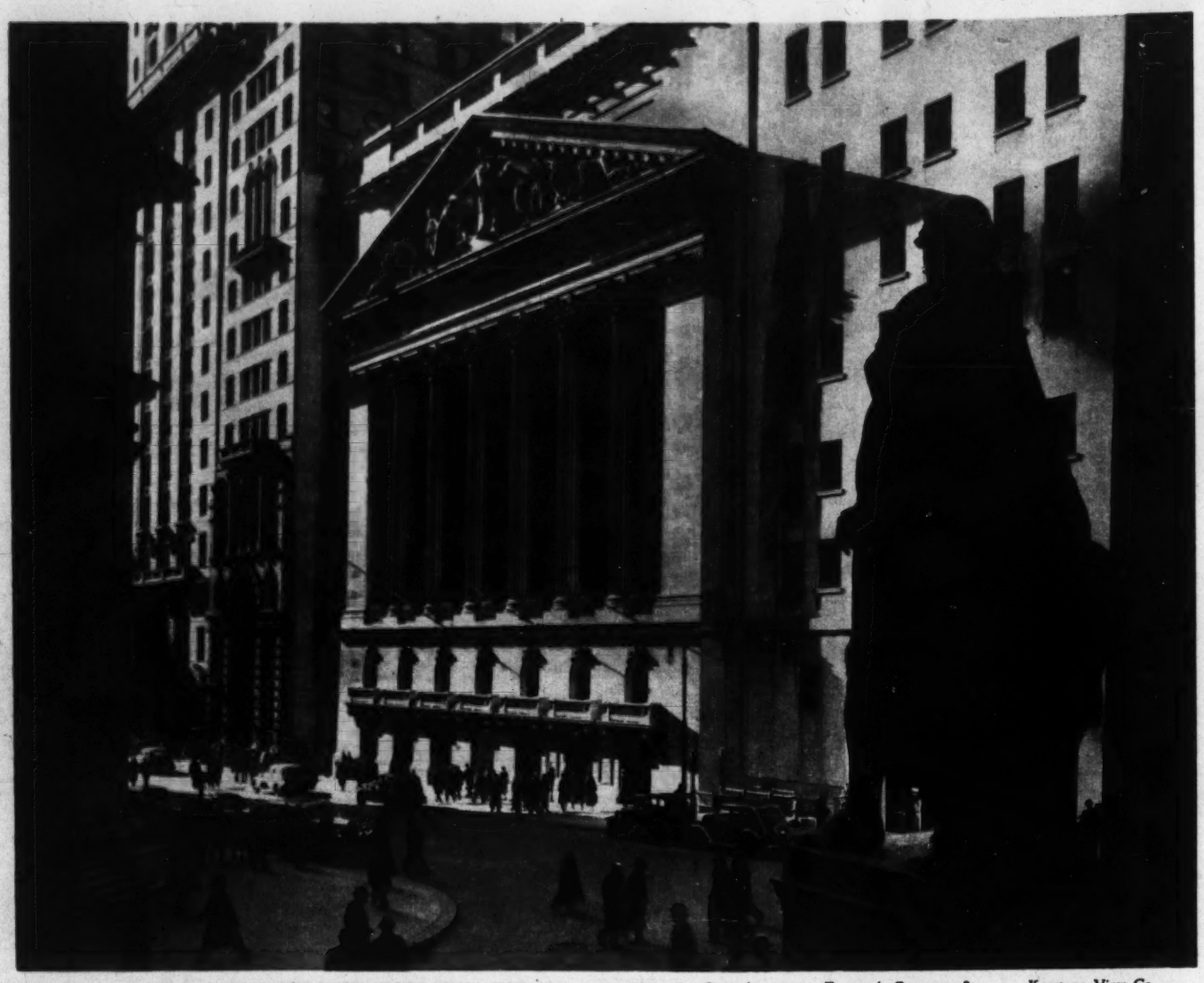
They were thinking, of course, in terms of time. The Great Depression lasted from June, 1929, to July, 1932, or 37 months. The recession about which this newspaper queried the country's economists began at the end of May, 1937. This is a datum line roughly chosen from the performance of the index of business activity prepared and published by The Christian Science Monitor every Monday. The line of that index reached a top in the last week of February, 1937. But there was then a sideways movement, with a slight downward drift, which carried the line across to the third week in August, when the real drop began. Thus we might arbitrarily date the beginning of the contraction as the end of May, 1937. The upturn is established by the same index as starting in June 4 this year. On this basis the recent recession has lasted 12 months, as compared with 37 months for the Great Depression. Thus, assuming the new upturn to represent a cyclical trend, the economists have turned out to be right.

Business cycles represent fluctuations in spending. A downturn is due to a falling off, and an upturn is due to a revival, of spending. This simple fact stands out behind all the technical explanations offered by the economic scientists. Sometimes these authorities say so. For instance, in 1932, when the world seemed to be crying with the Ancient Mariner, "All's Lost!" J. M. Keynes, the English economist, declared, "The only way out is for us to discover some object which is admitted even by the deadheads to be a legitimate excuse for largely increasing the expenditure of someone on something."

The reason that such simplicity is generally avoided is that it is misunderstood. Today, everyman is his own economist. And an all-pervasive theory governs most lay thinking on economics. This is that, if a downturn is due to a falling off in spending, the reason is that the people as consumers do not have enough to spend. This underconsumption theory is almost dislodgable. It rationalizes such political movements as, for example, the California pension plan, which would give every Californian of 50 and over a pension of $30 a week. However, a decline in spending does not necessarily mean that consumers are short of spending money. It may mean that, for a variety of reasons, consumers do not want to spend the money they have.

In the old days, when wants were simple and immediate, choice hadn't the same status. Food, shelter, and clothing had to be bought, and hard times came only with famine. Nowadays, as a result of our high living standards, our economic life is fed with a vast number of postponable expenditures. One of them is the automobile. This is now a quasi-necessity in Ameri-





THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE: How Accurate Are Its Quotations as an Economic Barometer? Keystone View Co.

can life. It is an article, furthermore, the ebbs and flows in the demand for which have a profound repercussion on all business activity. Now, if you postponed the purchase of a car last year or this, ask yourself why? Was it because you hadn't the money? I dare say that in more cases than not the answer would be "No." The major reason for the postponement of the purchase, no doubt, was that the future seemed so uncertain that you thought you had better wait another year to see what happened.

Moreover, spending is by no means limited to consumers. Business, too, is a spender, and in its case the reasons for spending and not spending are even more psychological. Business spends money on goods which are not consumable in the consumer's sense. It buys machinery of all kinds—machinery that cannot be eaten, worn, or made into a home. Helpful to this kind of spending is the ability and willingness of the consumer to buy the finished products of industry. But the connection is not always established. For instance, in the recessions of 1923-24 and 1926-27 there was an almost complete absence of a drop in retail sales to consumers. The same situation attended the 1937-38 recession. For 1937 department store sales, probably the leading index of consumer spending, finished the year only 1 per cent down, though the recession had been going on for at least seven months. Yet steel output declined by no less than 75 per cent. No cause and effect can be traced here. Evidently the reduction of purchases of steel was due to causes other than a decline in consumer spending.

* * *

Under-consumptionists themselves tacitly avow this dual and unrelated nature of spending in the manner in which they greeted the current setback. Administration followers of the theory did not complain about the lack of money in consumers' purses. Nor did they grumble because consumers were not more spendthrift. They complained about "a strike of capital." This was a recognition that business spending obeys laws of its own without reference, necessarily, to consumer spending.

One of the greatest authorities on the business cycle was a Swedish economist named Wicksell. "The real cause of boom and slump," said Wicksell, "lies in the irregularity of technical progress and the influence of psychological elements." Since Wicksell wrote, the psychological elements have been increasing in importance. France is one country which may serve as illustration. There the terminology is frankly psychological, and the French are more apt to speak of a crise de confiance than a downturn in the business cycle. The fact is that mankind is always moving, pendulum-like, between its hopes and its fears. And there is nothing surer than that in the course of time the pendulum will never stay at one extreme indefinitely. This polarization of states of mind is the greatest obstacle to would-be stabilizers. In economics it is expressed in the ebbs and flows of consumer and business spending.

The laws that business obeys in its spending program are the laws of profit. Sombart, the German scholar, always referred to the account book as the symbol of business. If red ink has to be used in it, clearly there will be a decline in business spending, because nobody is going to invite losses on investments. Even red ink, however, will be endured for a time if the future holds some prospects of a return to profitability.

* * *

It was these prospects of profit that went under a cloud in the business mind in the winter of 1936-37. Industry was trying to digest New Deal taxation of a kind which put a discount on long-term business initiative. Budding enterprisers with Mr. Ford's example in front of them were discouraged. Strikes were common, and the epidemic of sit-down strikes, coupled with the ambiguous response from government, created almost a condition of civil war in some of the main centers of business activity. Finally, there was the plan to reorganize that citadel of property rights, the Supreme Court, sprung upon a startled country on Feb. 5, 1937. These were enough to check the hope of profit at a time when a pervasive natural recovery needed to be sustained by a return to profitability.

Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, in a penetrating study of the downturn of 1937 appearing in the current Review of Economic Statistics, shows conclusively that in the remarkably low level of profits "may be found the chief explanation for the weakness of long-term confidence." Adopting the estimates of corporate profits compiled by Prof. W. L. Crum, he finds that for 1935 Mr. Crum presented corporate earnings as amounting to 1,674.3 million dollars. For the succeeding years Professor Slichter has to depend upon the figures for a selected group of companies, and he makes the following calculation and comparison with pre-New Deal years:

> "If we may assume that corporate earnings in general increased by the same percentages [of increase in profits for the selected groups], then the total for 1936 would be $2,712,000,000; and if the levels for the first three quarters of 1937 had been maintained throughout the year, the 1937 total would be $3,340,000,000. . . . Corporate earnings in the depressed year of 1924 are estimated by Professor Crum at 4,998.4 million dollars, or nearly three times the earnings in 1935, 84 per cent above the apparent earnings in 1936, and 50 per cent above 1937."

These figures suggest to Prof. Slichter, whose liberal sympathies none could challenge, that the makers of political policies in 1936-37 "had no suspicion of the dangerously low level of profits and little appreciation of the fact that the supreme economic problem of the time was the encouragement of risk-taking."

* * *

The seeds of recovery are always contained in the previous collapse. President Roosevelt held doggedly to his under-consumptionist theories, even though he seemed to give his blessing to the blasts against business for causing the depression. Congress, however, proceeded to try to restore profitability and the hope of profitability to business. The House Ways and Means Committee, in its report on taxation, said:

> "There is a widespread feeling among taxpayers that it is inequitable and arbitrary to include capital net gains in the tax base for progressive income taxation while at the same time refusing to take account of capital net losses. . . . The existence of this feeling among the body of taxpayers, whether or not entirely justified, is prejudicial to the maintenance of proper relations and necessary co-operation between the Government and its citizens in the administration of the revenue laws."

Acting on this philosophy, though at the Senate's, not the House's, instigation, Congress revised the burdensome tax laws. The new measure went into effect without the President's approval

(Continued on page 12)

IS THE INDEX TO RECOVERY HERE?

Shrinking Piles of Scrap Iron, Such as That at the Right, Indicate Rising Steel Production and a Demand for More Automobile Fenders, Such as Shown at the Left Just Out of the Enameling Ovens and Driers Wide World Staff Photogrpher

Flowers of the Fairway

The United States Women's Golf Championship Matches This Month Will Bring Together Players of Two or More Countries—and They All Speak Well of the Game

By Helen Hulett Searl

MARION MILEY (Left), MRS. ESTELLE LAWSON PAGE (Center), and MRS. MAUREEN ORCUTT CREWS (Wearing Hat), With PAM BARTON, British Champion

(Left Above) MRS. GLENNA COLLETT VARE
(Directly Above) CHARLOTTE GLUTTING

Photos by Wide World, International News

SEPTEMBER IS THE BANNER month in the women's golf calendar. For this month of golden, mellow days and reddening leaves is the time when the women who have been following the elusive little white ball from tournament to tournament, north to south, east to west, through rain and fog and sunny weather, foregather in some part of the country for the biggest event of their year, the test they have all been working up to—the United States Women's Golf Championship.

The national tournament is being played this year during the last week in September at the Westmoreland Country Club in Wilmette, Ill., and an extra fillip is given the women's 1938 golf season by the playing of the Curtis Cup matches, biennial international team event between United States and British women golfers at the Essex County Club at Manchester, Mass., Sept. 7 and 8.

The 1938 American Curtis Cup team includes Mrs. Julius Page, Jr., winner, and Miss Patty Berg, runner-up in the 1937 nationals; Miss Charlotte Glutting, Miss Kathryn Hemphill, Miss Marion Miley, Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., the former Glenna Collett. Representative of the best in women's golf from all sections of the country, they are also the logical contenders for this year's national golf crown.

* * *

That isn't saying that one of the visiting English players or some dark horse from the American ranks won't be the winner, for golf is the most uncertain of sports and one that rarely runs true to form. Patience, endurance, and perseverance are required for its playing, and it is probably productive of more disappointments than any other form of sport. Yet it is a prime favorite among women.

"Golf is a grand game for girls," say its devotees, and some of them go further and say, "Golf tops all sports for women." This, though many of the outstanding golf stars are expert at other sports and many have excelled in others before they ever took up the national game of Scotland. Why? I've asked many of them, and their answers are varied and interesting.

I put the question to Miss Marion Miley, dark-haired, vivacious Southern girl, six times winner of the Kentucky state championship. She had climbed out of the spider-wheeled bike sulky in which she had been driving a friend's thoroughbred around the track. When I said, "Which one of the sports do you think is best adapted to women?" she answered without a moment's hesitation, "I think golf is definitely ahead of any other." And as my eyes followed the beautiful horse being driven away by a trainer, she said quickly, "Oh, yes, I love horses. I rode and drove long before I came to Lexington to live. I like tennis and swimming and polo too."

"Then why is golf your favorite?" I quizzed.

"Because I think more women are financially and physically able to play golf over a longer period of years than any other form of sport."

Miss Miley's father is a golf pro and he began teaching her to play in 1931. She was a semifinalist in last year's national, has been a member of the Curtis Cup team the last three times it has been played, and was runner-up to Patty Berg in women's western derby this summer, having been winner of that longest of the women's events for the three previous years.

* * *

I asked the same question of Charlotte Glutting as we sat sipping orange juice in the shadowy lounge of the Century Golf Club at Purchase, N. Y., one day last May. Charlotte is a well-built, blonde girl, daughter of a South Orange, N. J., professional man. She was by way of becoming a tennis star when she took up golf eight years ago.

"Golf is much more fascinating," she told me. "Why? Because it's harder. It's such an elusive thing, it puts you on your mettle to beat it. Golf is such a goat-getter. Sometimes I feel like breaking up my clubs. But you have to be a perfect lady on the golf course, so of course you never give way to your feelings; it's grand for building up self-control."

She admitted that golf is not a sociable game. "You scarcely speak to your opponent during a match." Nor do golfers like their tournaments mixed with social doings. "All we want when we are playing is plenty of good, plain food and lots of sleep." When golf tees are in, pink teas are out.

Miss Glutting thinks medium height and stocky build are the ideal golf build, like Patty Berg. "Tall girls tend to be too willowy." A keen eye and steady hand are needed, too, for a good "short game."

Miss Glutting plays golf from April to October, during which time the family seldom see their daughter. She has been New Jersey state champion four times, eastern champion four times, and twice semifinalist in the nationals. She is studying life insurance as a career that will be compatible with golf.

Estelle Lawson Page won the national championship just six years after she first took a golf club in her hands. Her father, Dr. R. B. Lawson, persuaded her to learn golf and was her first teacher. She was 23 years old at the time.

WHEN PATTY BERG APPEARED—
Patty Is a Bigger Girl Now, But This Is How She Looked When She Surprised the Golf World Two Years Ago by Her Performances on the Links at Palm Beach

Mrs. Page thinks golf is a good game for women, but she qualifies that, too, saying that it all depends upon the individual. "I just can't imagine some of my friends playing golf. It makes a difference, too, whether you play for fun, which almost any girl can do, or whether you play tournament golf, which is very strenuous." Mrs. Page plays the year round and keeps in training by hard, daily practice.

The wife of a teacher in the University of North Carolina, she and her husband never miss a college football or basketball game. "It's such fun when you know all the players personally as we do," she said.

* * *

Mrs. Page is aptly described by the term, "Good scout," which her friends use. Whether cleaning her new house in the little college town of Chapel Hill, weeding her lovely garden, where flowers bloom for her the year round, or striding over the golf course alone or with her husband, who enjoys a round in his leisure hours, Mrs. Page has a beaming smile and a humorous word for everyone.

Glenna Collett Vare is the dean of women golfers. The wonder child of golf at 14, she has won the national title six times, the Canadian twice, the French once, and been runner-up in the British twice since she began to play in 1917. Providence, R. I., was Mrs. Vare's girlhood home, and she still spends her summers on the Narragansett beach with her husband and two children, Glenna and Neddie.

"I think," she said, "that golf is the finest thing in the world for a young girl. Not only because it keeps her out of doors but because it teaches wonderful lessons in sportsmanship. It really doesn't require unusual energy. Not nearly as much as tennis or badminton or squash."

Maureen Orcutt Crews, although a golf luminary since she was 13, winner of countless sectional tournaments, never yet has clinched the national title. She has been runner-up twice. Maybe this is her year, for she has been winning consistently all the season. Maureen is a newspaper woman, writing a daily column on women's golf for a metropolitan paper. She skis, skates, goes duck shooting, plays a little tennis. Her favorite sport? Golf, of course.

And Patty Berg—why, she eats and sleeps golf! As far as she is concerned, there never was any other game. Sturdy, freckled, curly-haired, Patty is the baby of top-flight golfers. She is only 19. She sprang into the limelight by winning through to the final of her first national tournament in 1935. She was up among the last survivors again in 1936, forced to bow to Pam Barton, the young English star. Last year Patty was once more a finalist, but was conquered by Mrs. Page. Summoning a brave smile, she put her arm around her successful rival. "You're a great champion," said Patty in a quavering voice.

* * *

Patty is spoken of affectionately by the older players as "a cute little kid," but they take no chances against her in match play, for the little kid is a stout fella on the long drives and second to none on her short game. Patty takes her golf very seriously. She learned to play to please her father. She is the toast of her native Minneapolis. There was joy in the town when she won the women's western derby this summer, and, should she win the national, there would be dancing in the streets of the Twin City.

These are some of the outstanding women who will cover the five miles a day over the course of the Westmoreland Club in late September. Shod in comfortable, low-heeled, spiked, sport shoes, dressed in wool skirts, sweaters, polo shirts or blouses; followed by a caddy with the regulation 14 clubs in the bag, they are as fine a group of women as any sport can produce.

Each round someone will be eliminated, until at last two girls face the officials, the cameras, and the microphone, one to receive the big silver winner's cup, the other the smaller trophy that goes to the runner-up.

And the losers? Well, they will echo the words of the immortal Sir Thomas Lipton, best loser the sports world has ever known:

"Well, if not this year, then what about next year?"

America, the Unknown

Visitors in Great Britain From the United States, Besieged With Arguments for Anglo-American Solidarity, Are Puzzled by Disregard of American History and Literature in British Schools

By Willard Connely

Director of the American University Union in London

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WILLARD CONNELY

MUST ANGLO-AMERICAN understanding be a one-way street? It has long been a comment of Americans visiting in England that they know far more about England than the English know about America. A polite rejoinder of Britons is that in England there is more to know. But the disparity is not so easily accounted for.

The attitude of British universities on this question as a whole, at least until very lately, has rested rather upon the exclamation of Sydney Smith: "Who reads an American book?" That little jest dies hard, and Americans themselves intend to take no hand in killing it. England need fear no propaganda from the American side; the question is no business of America. But England would do well to remember that the interest of America in Great Britain will always be primarily cultural, and that Anglo-American relations would prosper somewhat by a little more Americo-Anglicism.

In the course of an academic year and a summer nearly 2,000 American university staff, graduate students, and ordinary students visit England. A great many call at the reception rooms of the American University Union. The Union assists them in the question of lodgings, in their researches in libraries, in reaching the archives of country houses, and in making various academic acquaintances throughout Great Britain.

* * *

But these visitors do not spend the whole of their time with books and manuscripts. From the professor of highest rank and eminence to the lowliest undergraduate they frequently receive British hospitality so glittering, so delightful, and so generous, that it leaves very little unrepaid of American hospitality which academic Britons say they enjoy to such an extravagant degree in the United States.

Now the British seem unaware that hospitality in America is given them not so much because they are Britons, but because they are interesting foreigners. Exactly the same warm greeting awaits a Frenchman, a German, a Spaniard, or a Swede. America sees fewer cultured visitors from abroad than most European countries. But the Briton who undertakes a tour of America is rashly apt to interpret his reception as an earnest of political or military alliance.

On the other hand, the American scholar in England, though often sought after for his personality alone, though often admitted into the brotherhood of learning which rises above the boundaries of nations, still oftener finds himself in a position which requires from him no effort of interpretation. He is left in no doubt at all. Since he is believed to be a man of influence in America, a titled host (or hostess) after dinner seats him in a corner. This scholar is told right and left that upon the friendship of Britain and America hangs the fate of the world, of democracy, of freedom, of civilization, of Christianity—and, should one add, of the British Empire?

This is moving conversation. But within the innocent American guest one or two questions usually begin to stir. Do not two friends call themselves so only after they have learned a good deal about each other? Why do they want all these "relations" with us when they have never taken the trouble to learn anything about us?

The itinerant American scholar who visits British universities, not only the triangle of London, Oxford and Cambridge, but up and down the country, finds their ignorance of American history, literature, and economics incredible. No American books in the libraries, no American members of staff, no required work in American studies for any degree. True, he discovers here and there an exception; but it does little to diminish the prevailing indifference.

These conditions the visitor is hardly able to reconcile with the charming reception which he himself, as an American, is accorded. At nearly every university he meets with professors who have either lectured in America or enjoyed at least a year of advanced study there on a fellowship from an American foundation. Some are penetrating critics of things American, others are dimly conscious of academic defects in Britain, others are grateful no end for the advantages which they absorbed from the American scene. But they have brought back not a ghost of an intention of weaving into the degree work for Modern History, or for English Literature, or for Economics, even a slender strand of the American content of these subjects.

Why, then, the visitor may well ask, if America is not worth the study of undergraduates, do these same returned members of staff insist to him that America is of such indispensable consequence to world peace? Germany and France, to be sure, and half a dozen lesser European countries, are well represented in the degree work in Modern History; but if America is of such tremendous importance as most British professors assert, why keep all study of that country a dark secret from the undergraduates? Why not devote a smaller extent of time to minor European nations, and give to America the time saved?

LECTURES LOOM LARGE IN THE WORK OF OXFORD UNDERGRADUATES Topical

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It is to be acknowledged that the academic map of Great Britain is dotted with "opportunities" for the study of American history. Aberystwyth, Birmingham, and Bristol are examples. At Liverpool, there are some lectures on American economics. But so long as such knowledge is not required for degree work, why should the students give their time to it? Very few do. Youthful inertia, let alone indifference, works against any effort of the kind.

Happily, at Sheffield and at Glasgow, American history is not so easy for the undergraduates to disregard. Both of these universities permit a junior member of the staff to give about a dozen lectures in this subject, which students who are reading for honors are really required to attend; however, their responsibility for such knowledge on their final examinations is another matter.

Again, at all of these universities except Glasgow, if the lecturer concerned should retire or withdraw, continuance of the American work would be in jeopardy. Glasgow alone seems to have embodied a modicum of American history in its permanent schedule.

* * *

The position in Oxford and in London requires separate notice. Though in both universities there is an endowed chair in American history, at neither can the meager number of students of it be said to justify the expenditure, the intent, or even the hope of the founders, Lord Northcliffe for Oxford and Mr. Edward Harkness for London (University College). The most obvious reason is that at neither university does the School of Modern History consider American history significant enough, in measure however small, to embody it in the degree work.

This is especially unfortunate at Oxford. History is its largest school, with more than 300 students, many of whom will one day play a conspicuous part in public life in Great Birtain. If in Oxford they were held answerable for a bit of American history, they would study it, and it might be useful to them later in case Anglo-American concord should thrive.

The professor of American history in London, who is British, has no more to do than his American counterpart in Oxford. He teaches his handful of optional students, visits America every year or two at the expense of Mr. Harkness—and collects books. He has written a history of University College. American research students in London, who come to work in the archives of British-American history, are not within his province. On funds provided by Mr. Harkness, he invites each spring to the university an American historian, to give eight lectures; while the guests, upon the whole, have been well chosen, their audiences have been small and undistinguished. However, if some American history should ever be required for the degree work in the School of Modern History in London, this chair might in time carry some weight.

* * *

When one comes to inquire into the position of American literature, he finds the task not laborious. It is nowhere understood, nowhere recognized, nowhere studied even as an option. The Schools of English Literature at the universities are guiltless of any reference to it. Now a glance at Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Whitman, Mark Twain, and Emily Dickinson, would do the British undergraduate no harm, if his professor were sincerely desirous that he should know the meaning of America, not to mention their value as literature, and it might well be borne in mind that two of the successors of these authors, Mr. Lewis and Mr. O'Neil, are Nobel-laureates.

The reading of contemporary American novels in England is perhaps more extensive than ever before. The popularity of American plays and movies is remarkable. But the readers and the playgoers have to take these things on an empty stomach. Some attention to American literature in the universities, such as one question in the examination on nineteenth-century literature, might bring the educated Briton slightly nearer to that comprehension of America which he seems to aspire to, but is reluctant to work for.

Footnote, by L. M. SPRAGGS

A fully equipped Bureau of American Bibliography has been established at the headquarters of the National Central Library in London, through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. The material is available through the post or by personal visit to

(Continued on page 14)

Waves and the Woman

The So-Called Beauty Parlor Has Attained Social Importance, Putting Kinks in the Thinking as Well as in the Hair

By Catherine Starr

IT IS FAIR TO SAY that women never look less attractive than when they are trying to become so. That is part of the beauty parlor code, the theory being that the flatter you look while there, the fluffier you will be by and by.

"Beauty Parlor" is not exactly descriptive of these operations. But, after all, there is little choice between "Hairdressing," "Cosmetician's," and "Beauty Shoppe" or "Parlor." By whatever name, these institutions are of sociological importance in the western world. Their influence on current manners and opinions is not to be overlooked.

"Bon jour," says the marvelously coifed hostess at the desk, with a degree of cordiality varying according to your particular penchant for cancellations, or choosiness in the matter of waves. But these slight words set the shop apart. They mean, really, that it has that soupçon of chic, that petite morceau of elàn, that je ne sais quoi which assures you everything will be épatant! This, at least, is the effect it is supposed to produce.

* * *

Quite often, a shop comes honestly by its French greetings, for French hairdressers populate the civilized world. Most will agree that the Paris hairdresser, whether in Paris, France, or Paris, Ill., knows what to do about hair. He doesn't know the meaning of a good shampoo, but he does have a way that gives new morale to hair.

Let wars go on abroad . . . in one shop there is a Nick from Italy (via Cairo), a Jean from France, and an Albert from Germany—all excellent hair stylists (yet another chic term), and all on the best of terms. They are cheerful evidence that the melting pot sometimes really dissolves.

The United States in 1933 had 42,073 beauty parlors, owned by 45,807 persons, giving employment to 42,733, full time, and to another 8,955, part time. The total operating expenditures of these shops was more than $83,500,000 a year, about half of which was pay roll. Their total receipts exceeded $116,500,000.

* * *

But, setting aside the economic importance of beauty shops, they are likewise a cultural force in each community. Husbands who have wondered where in the world their wives picked up so much information upon so many subjects need wonder no longer. We now reveal, exclusively, that the source of 76.4 per cent of wifely wisdom is the beauty parlor. Observant husbands will have noticed that the vital information of the week, as divulged by wives, usually appears in the conversation on that day when wives have been getting their hair done, or as soon thereafter as they remember to speak of it.

It would be false to assume that beauty parlors are merely places of gossip as suggested in Clare Boothe's successful play, "The Women." Far beyond that, there is the wisdom brought from far places by the Nicks and Alberts. There is the information picked up from conversations in adjoining compartments. There are the willing and the unwilling meetings beneath the dryers. Most important of all, there are the hours of quiet when women catch up on their current reading of magazines. In fact, what the coffeehouses were to the society of the seventeenth century, the beauty parlor has become today—in woman's world.

Men commonly suppose that women like to go to beauty parlors, but a thoughtful perusal of the following paragraphs may help to disabuse them of that notion. The bill of fare includes many à la carte items—manicure, massage, mud pack, permanent wave, and all the rest. But the commonest table d'hôte order is shampoo and "set." One is led to a booth like a lamb to the slaughter, hidden behind a linen curtain and swathed in an enormous rubber sheet and many towels. A strong-armed young woman thereupon brushes the hair until it is meek, and lays the head to rest upon a metal drain.

* * *

Anyone who has seen pictures of peasant women washing clothes beside a stream, beating each garment against a rock to get it celan, will understand the process by which hair is washed in the beauty parlors. Except for one thing. The peasant women never inquire unctuously whether the clothes are perfectly comfortable. The beauty parlor operator does.

"Are you quite comfy now?" she inquires, tilting the more or less attached head back on to the drain in such a way as to stretch the esophagus.

"Oh, yes," you reply, "entirely." It is the code to speak thus, quickly and smilingly, after the manner of the Spartan boy. The operator scrubs. The harder she bumps, the cleaner you'll be. The one variation involved is that, whereas in the United States, the head is tilted back, in England and France the victim is draped forward over the basin with nothing between brow and cold enamel but a little towel, which serves both to keep the soap out of the eyes and to deaden the sound of the bumping. In either case, release comes at length, and one emerges with somewhat the chastened look of a child after its bath—and so glad it is over that one looks happier than usual.

After the wet tangle is straightened out, ounces of cold glue (the waving lotion) are trickled on. With this well smeared about, the operator presents

himself or herself with a solicitous expression.

"How will you have it today?" she wants to know. She means how do you want it waved. You are going to get what she gives you anyway, but it is all part of the game to ask. Perhaps you say you would like a little change—the first wave here, the second there, with the idea that perhaps that will hide those high cheek bones, or reduce the apparent width of brow. Once or twice in 20 years, you may find someone who knows exactly how you ought to wear it, says so, does it that way, and you like it. But usually the operator agrees with whatever you say.

"Very sensible," she will say, "madame has a good head; it should be allowed to show."

All politesse, really. Because both of you know that your head is bumpy and too wide in places to meet the exacting standards of beauty. You know also that she will do your hair just exactly as she has done it for months or years past, and that you will come out looking just the same, with only slight variations for better or worse.

Few hairdressers know "line" as well as hair. Many know how to turn and twist it to make reasonably good effects in the hair itself, but few actually understand the relation of hair to the contours of the face. I suppose Hollywood has made us more hair-conscious, as the advertising jargon puts it. Hollywood artistes in horticulturing hair know enough to put the first wave high if the person needs the effect of more height in the face; low for the appearance of serenity; a wave here for smartness; another there for a look of youth. In Hollywood, hair frames the face, which was, of course, why it was put there. It can never reasonably be considered as a thing in itself. Separate it from its duty, and it is done for—and the face it belongs to as well.

Step three is the drying process. A great silver dome (chromium actually) is pushed down over the head around the ears to bombard the wet waves with heat. But it is while this baking process goes on that much reading can be done.

There is no shadow of doubt that husbands and brothers, fathers and fiancés—and just friends—are largely responsible for the Hair and the Woman movement. It is not feminine vanity that populates the beauty parlors, but the fact that gentlemen oftenest prefer curls.

Beauty parlor operators strive to please. They speak when spoken to, letting Madame lead the way in conversation. But if you do not talk, they are apt to think you are not having a very good time, and will make gentle attempts to amuse you.

* * *

Take, for instance, Monsieur Nicolo, who is half Italian and half French. Sometimes he gives me a French lesson while he works. Sometimes I learn a few sing-song words in Italian. One day, with a bit of prodding—for he is a silent man, as artists often are—he told me the story of his own life, a romance which long since belonged in a book. A young singer at the La Scala in Milan, whose voice goes back on him, is the first chapter. Chapter two is a street singer in Egypt. In chapter three, he has begun curling wigs for a traveling opera company in Cairo, and finally ends by curling the nondetachable type of wigs in Egypt, Rome, Paris, London, New York, Boston.

Nicolo has ridden camels and watched the moon rise over the Nile. He tells me how to make a delectable French salad, how to use Parmesan on asparagus, or he describes some rare Egyptian dish. If you are going to get the next installment on an adventure tale, advice in cooking that a chef might covet, or wise commentaries on human nature, the hours of sitting still pass pleasantly enough. He can ever comment on the economic events of the times, and says the wealthy pay their bills less willingly than those of moderate or lesser income. That was why he sold out a shop of his own in New York.

"They never had any money with them, and had everything charged," he said. "And if you put up signs saying, 'No credit,' then they would go around the corner and charge it somewhere else. Even if they don't like the hair work quite so well—anyway, they go. And I cannot collect . . . they just don't pay. . . . The wealthy are so because they don't pay," he added, seriously. "I am no Communist, but it is true, he who has little pays all. He who has much pays little."

Not knowing quite the right answers, I shrugged my shoulder gently, and off cascaded the nest of hairpins cuddled in a towel. Nicolo ignored them, tied on the veil, examined his wave critically, brought me some magazines, pushed the dryer carefully down over my ears, smiled at me in the mirror encouragingly, and strode off to his next customer for curls.

In another shop, there was Joseph, who knew all about fishing and wood lore, and how to run furnaces economically. In another, there was Gertrude, who knew more about human nature than most sociologists.

* * *

Women, like the operators, fall into certain beauty parlor classifications. There is, for instance, the strong, silent woman. She wears her hair shingled and swept back from a classic brow. No curls, but waves that undulate across the back at wide, even intervals.

"Very nice," she will invariably say when turned out, and, gathering up hat and purse, strides out, looking exactly as she did when she came in, her thoughts already occupied with business beyond the doors.

Then there is the political wave. At election time, this woman does not hesitate to proselyte for votes in her hair salon. You hear her shouting above the dryer to the friend who sits on the hard, straight chair, waiting for her.

"My dear, the women of America have work to do . . . ," while the rest of us, silent in our perfervid hoods, if we heard her, wondered at her vigor in such a place and under these circumstances.

One such stopped at my booth on last election day.

"My dear, I can see you are an intelligent woman," she began, while I looked into the mirror hopefully for such tell-tale signs, but saw only my beet-red countenance, composed in resignation, staring hopefully back at me. "All intelligent women must be at the polls today," she shouted above the desert wind that was battling with my ears. I shook my head and made signs with my lips, as one has learned that what sounds like a whisper while under the dryer, is a stentorian shout outside. She entered the booth and sat down to harangue me. Some of it I heard. Most of it I did not. Just then the girl came by to lift off my sun hat and loosen the hair to test it for possible dryness. Seizing the moment's lull, the woman inquired sweetly, "And now, knowing all this, I'm sure you will change your vote."

The desert wind was again parching a little oasis behind my left ear, but I shouted hastily—"That was what I was trying to tell you. I can't

(Continued on Page 14)

Language of the Mills

For Generations the People of the Netherlands Have Read the News From the Sails, Whether Silent or Turning in the Wind, and the Code May Even Survive Mechanization

By Kurt Lubinski

"The Windmill Stands as a Symbol of the Netherlands Landscape" — Tung from Monkemeyer

FROM TOKYO TO PARIS, from Iceland to Cape Town, the windmill stands as symbol of the Netherlands landscape.

For three years I lived in the Netherlands, between bulb fields and the seashore, among bushes and the mills that line the canal banks. Often on quiet summer days I visited a Netherlander who lived on the other side of Amsterdam, in the village of Wormerveer by the River Zaan. He was Mynheer Mars, a schoolteacher. In his spare time he painted, looking just like the typical artist of one's imagination in his brown velvet jacket and flowing neckerchief. His favorite subject was the broad level landscape of the Netherlands with mills on the horizon. He had made himself a reputation with his drawings and paintings of windmills. His atelier, built by himself, was on a small, green island cut out by little irrigation canals. There he would sit and paint his beloved mills and there he taught me their secret.

Before us stretched the green plain of the Netherlands, checkered with innumerable squares and lined with the narrow canals. From their banks, each well clear of the next, rose the mills. I could fancy that they were giant studs fastening the picturesque image of this landscape to the blue sky.

* * *

Sometimes their sails revolved slowly, then again so rapidly that it would seem venturesome to go near them.

The sails face in the same direction; the millers see to that every day, for the cap which carries the sails can be turned about and is set according to the wind.

Thus the mills stand in the Netherlands landscape, taking their part like human beings in its everyday life, grinding corn into flour, pulping paper, or sawing wood, whichever may be their métier. The code of the mills has been handed down by the millers from generation to generation. The sails of these mills could send messages in code hundreds of years before telegraphy was invented.

By the River Zaan, where the painter Mars lived, the Netherlands becomes the perfect mill-land. Here in times past were the home ports of merchant ships that sailed the world's oceans. The needs of these busy little mercantile towns and of the ships which rode at anchor before them gave work to the mills.

* * *

Broad is the stream of the Zaan. The old houses that look so plain from the streets turn their opulent, curved, wooden gables toward the river. Here and there on them one may see a date harking back some hundreds of years. Yet these houses are all inhabited. Their occupants continue the enterprises bequeathed them by their fathers and forefathers—merchants, seamen, or millers.

In the Zaan district every mill has its recognized name nowadays just as it always has had. There are "The Dominie," "The Prince's Court," "Butcher," "Young Princess," "The Honey Pot," and many names such as "Josiah the Hero," taken from the Bible. Sometimes the first owner has left his name to the mill.

* * *

Our present highly technical age has, of course, narrowed the circle of the mill's activity just as it has of every other traditional handiwork. Mynheer Mars and I often discussed the future of the mills when I visited him in his studio among the many little canals. The mills belonged to the landscape around him as much as the trees and bushes did.

Between the waters of a polder lies, not far from the village of Wormerveer, a mill called "The Seeker." Our only way there is by boat out to the little green islet. The miller, a man in his fifties, with serious, steel-gray eyes looking from his deeply-lined face, rows us across. He and his mill have been idle since the last time the huge stones in there ground waste from a neighboring factory into cocoa butter.

But today there is plenty to do, and even the miller's son has to help. They are setting the sails with windboards and red windsheets. The ponderous cap of the mill is turned to face the wind, so that the mill creaks and groans in every beam. The miller, hammer in hand, climbs high up the steps on the sails. He makes his mill speak. Mynheer Mars and I listen with our eyes to the ancient sign-language contrived by the Zaan millers.

Up there the miller is standing on a wooden sail as if on a ladder. All the windboards, each some three feet long, which are normally fitted in the sails according to need, every one adding power, are now being knocked out of the wooden framework with the hammer. Every windboard removed from or replaced in the sails has a readable meaning which can be recognized from the far distance by anybody learned in this language of signs, which has been developed with every means at the disposal of the mill and curiously adapted to its daily wants.

* * *

When the sails stood obliquely the stonecutter in his far-off village could tell that the miller was calling him to come and polish the stones smooth and clean again. Windsheets are spread on the four sails together with the windboards, so that not a capful of useful wind shall be lost. Every miller used these sheets, rolling up their corners much or little, to make his own more or less secret code, which he used to communicate with his family or with his men.

When, for some reason, he was detained at home, he needed only to look out of the window to know what news there was from the mill. And if eventually the mill worker let the drawrope hang down from the platform beneath the circling arms, the miller knew that his mill was still grinding but that the corn was coming to an end; he would have to look for more work.

The ancient language of the mills on the Zaan is founded in this way on the needs of shrewd, hard-working business folk, but it can also be gay and cheerful. When the arms are hung with colored streamers and with wooden and cardboard figures of cupids and cherubim which swing in the air shining with gold paint or bright with color, you do not need to be adept in the language of the mills to know that here some joyful event has happened—a birth or a marriage. When Princess Juliana was married to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, one mill not far from The Hague was made to express the public joy with hearts shot through with arrows, cupids playing horns, glittering star decorations, like a Christmas tree.

* * *

The miller at The Seeker on the Zaan does not own such finery.

"Ah, yes," he said. "When Grandfather married Grandmother I make no doubt the sails had all kinds of ornaments on them. But that was in the good old days before machinery. I took up milling because my father was a miller and his father before him, but I'm the last of the line, there's no gainsaying that now. My boy will be an electrician or a mechanic or something of that sort. He'll soon forget the old mill when he gets to the town. But it'd be a pity if he forgot the language of the mills, wouldn't it?"

The miller was rowing Mynheer Mars and me back to the road as he spoke, his son sitting in the boat's bows. Everywhere along the horizon the windmills stood out from the flat landscape against the evening sky. Many of them were still, one or two circled in the wind. Factory chimneys farther off sent columns of smoke into the tranquil summer air.

It is not long since the attention of the Netherland nation was drawn to the fate of the mills which for centuries have so charmingly decorated their landscapes. An organization was formed with the object of protecting existing mills and restoring those which had become derelict. Millers who had furnished their old mills with modern electric motors to make them independent of wind and weather sometimes removed the sails; but here, too, the organization took steps to preserve the traditional appearance. And many a Netherland mill which continues to speak the language of the sails no longer uses them for grinding. The mills, and with them their language, are becoming in the Netherlands the property of the nation.

© Kurt Lubinski

NEWS FROM THE MILLS: The Miller and His Son Have Climbed Up on the Wing (Left) to Arrange the Wooden Windboards. . . . The Arms of the Mill Are Gaily Decorated (Center) to Announce That a Marriage Is Taking Place. . . . When the Miller's Assistant Lets the Mill Rope Hang Down (Right), the Miller, in His Home Across the Fields, Knows That the Mill Is Running Out of Corn, and Needs More Work

SCULPTORS ALL!

By Harry V. Roff

THERE IS MUCH MORE good and sheer common sense manifesting in our human world today than at any time in the history of civilization. This is no idle, optimistic statement but a fact replete with proof. It is helpful to consider the full picture of our earth and its life when we overhear such thoughtless remarks as the following:

"World progress?" scoffs the First Man. "Could conditions be in more of a mess? Communism, Fascism, nations swiftly arming for war or fear of war, a distressing disorder of the economic situation, heavy taxation to pay the price of lawlessness and the fear of lawlessness, aggression, suppression, the destruction of wars—civilization is running backward, as I see it."

"Looks mighty bad," concedes the Second Man, gloomily envisioning the sketch of his companion. "Seems as if civilization is collapsing, as if the law of the jungle is returning to govern mankind."

* * *

You and I are meeting these skeptics about the future. Some of them are political partisans who enlarge difficulties in the present social order to deride the administrative policies of an opposing party. Some base their thinking on their own harsh experiences in life. Some are adherents of philosophies of force—religious, political, or antisocial. The most are just folks who are accepting the argument of the dark spots of world activity without regard to the bright spots.

Turning the pages of history, for instance, one reads of Anglo-Saxon aggression against the natives of America, Asia, Africa, and islands of the sea. And one does not have to go very far back into the years, either, to make some rather serious charges against the military and commercial ruthlessness of nations now associated with high democratic morals.

Think of the United States, of England, of the Netherlands, of Denmark, of the Scandinavian countries, today. Aggression is abhorrent to the people of these nations. Think of these enlightened millions, of peace-determined France, Switzerland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Australia—of the hundreds of millions of people whose governments are earnestly striving for peace. Never has the world had such a powerful leaven for peace—to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of people in lands of autocratic, marching militarism who long wistfully for peace.

Patterning today's action after yesterday's unmoral aggression—no matter what nation had an unsavory past—has the same logic as that of a criminal who contends he has the right to steal because others have done it. Oratory about English conquest of the past being no different from subjugation of a defenseless people today has little weight in the face of the rapid freeing of British colonies across the seas. When we speak of the British Empire now, we think of the collection of great, independent nations that form an Anglo-Saxon alliance. And across the Atlantic are the further examples of Cuba and the Philippines in refutation of aggression by another Anglo-Saxon democracy.

Today there exists a league of law among the most enlightened democracies of the world—a league without administrative buildings or definite material organization, but a league whose determination for right and justice is far more potent for peace than is possible for any union of selfish, antagonistic forces. It is a league of law backed by the divine law of the universe in its stand for intelligent, natural harmony.

* * *

We see now a wide recognition of the mutuality of welfare. Statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic are earnestly considering the problems of nations whose economies lack proper access to raw materials, and the planning toward equitable opportunity for production and supply constitutes one of the soundest peace policies being formulated. Scheming political diplomacy is yielding to constructive economic diplomacy, and this fact, alone, belies any pessimistic outlook about world decline.

Progress compels social adjustment in harmony with its beneficences. The tremendous minimizing of time and space limitations by invention and human organization of productive effort [illegible] corresponding freedom of man from [illegible] of labor, profit, and [illegible]. Res[illegible] to proffered opportunities of human betterment—perhaps lethargy is a better word—has temporarily disjointed the social structure here and there and millions of people have suffered unemployment and distress in lands overflowing with abundance. Concededly, the maladministration of production and distribution comes from ignorance of the right procedure—selfish ignorance, fearful ignorance, thoughtless ignorance. All the depressive arguments about world economy can have no substance in the face of the fact that intelligence holds the solution of all human difficulties.

* * *

Our world is not in any medieval darkness, even though certain murky spots are ebullient with its philosophy. War, crime, unjust burdens, and other excrescences of the selfishness of fear may seem more prevalent in a world more conscious of good than formerly. When we ponder, however, the status of the human family as a whole during the past century, we realize that the general thinking of mankind has been wonderfully enlightened and improved. More humane industrial relations, elevation of living standards, the desire for peace, social betterment laws, extended education, cooperative endeavor—there are many rich advances in the last few decades.

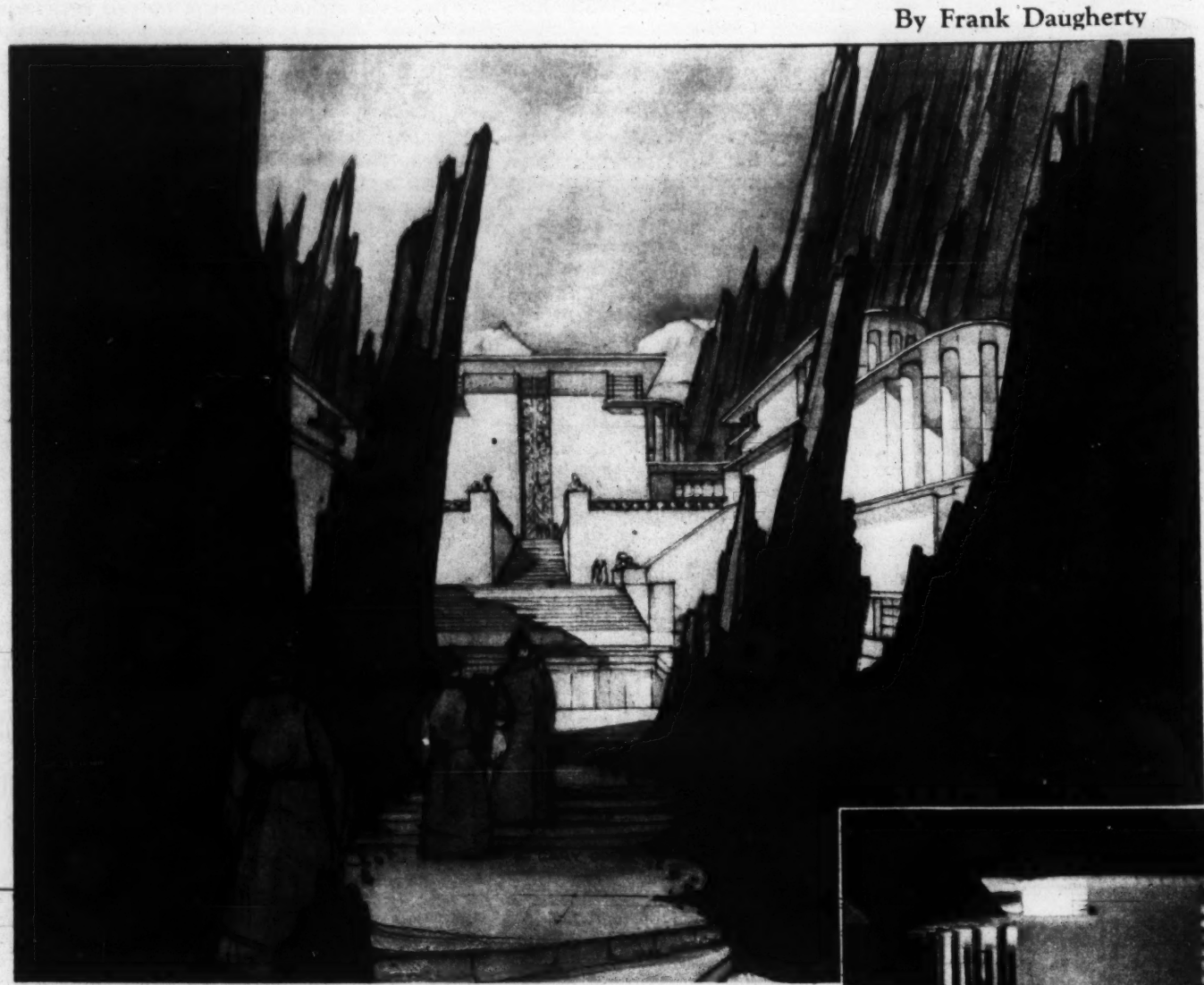
Coincident with social headway in the great democracies, or preliminary to it, has been a new apprehension of God as a supreme being whose changeless love provides man with perpetual opportunity to live in the harmony of His perfection. The old religious concept of a God of vengeance produced a human philosophy of force. The new vision is generating a motivating philosophy of love—a philosophy that harmonizes itself to the Law of the universe and seeks the attainment of rightful objectives through education.

As the poet wrote, "Sculptors of life are we as we stand with our lives uncarved before us." You and I—every individual—can do much for mankind and self if we keep the model of good before us, bespeak its bright spots in the human picture and work for them. That is the way to strengthen the leaven of the common law of enlightened de[illegible]cracy and establish permanent peace on earth.

Art on the Screen

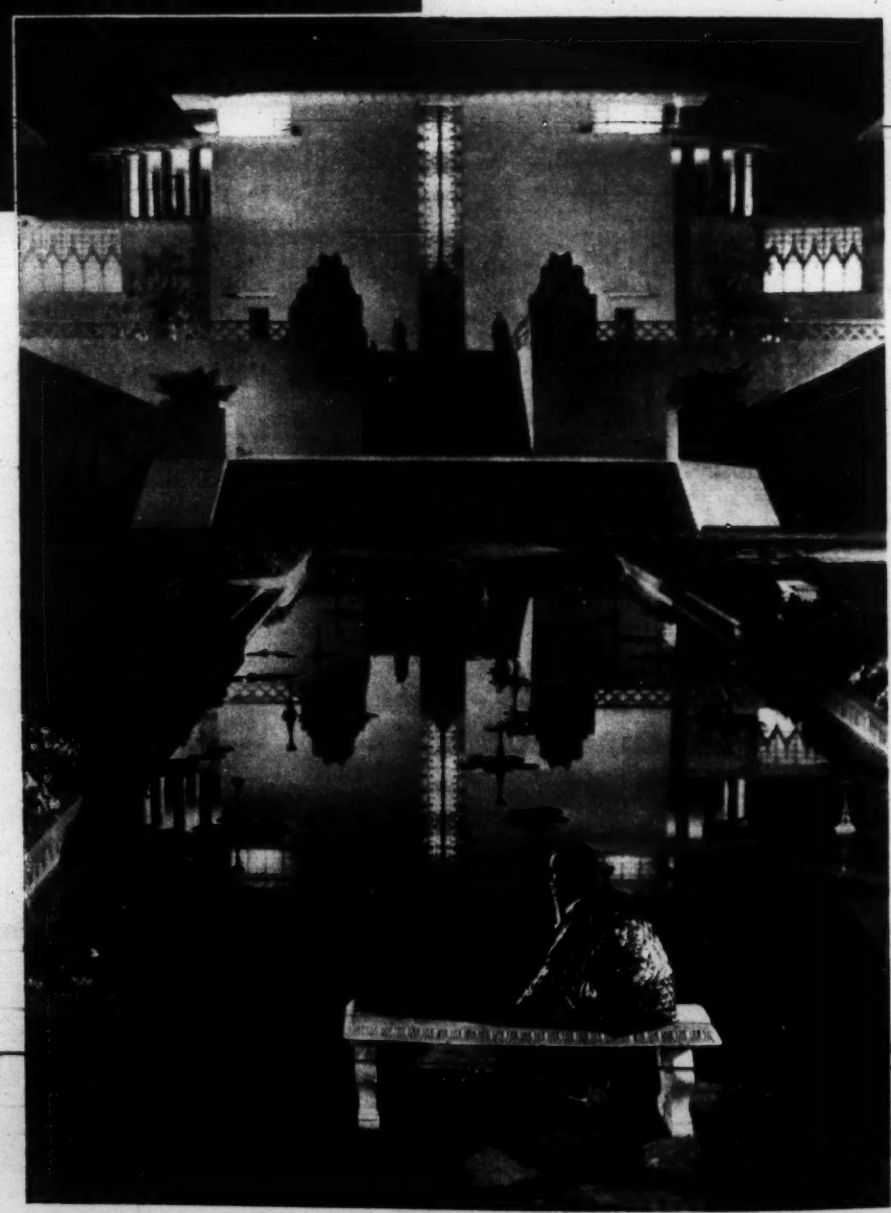
Few Filmgoers Consider the Thought, Effort, and Expense Which Enrich the Background of a Pi "Sets" May Mean as Much to the Story as Words and Characters

By Frank Daugherty



PRAISE FOR THE BEAUTY of the Shangri-La Set in "Lost Horizon" Belongs, Among Others, to Cary Odell, Who Made the Sketch at the Left, and to Stephen Gooson, Art Director for Columbia Pictures. A Glimpse of the Completed Set Appears Below

© Columbia Pictures Corp.



THE W
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SOMEWHERE BETWEEN the fancy of the modernist painters and the precise entablature of the classicist architect lies the work of the motion picture art director—except that the last named must also know a good deal about those four genii of the film studio, light, color, camera, and sound.

If the art director cannot construct his design of wood and stone, he constructs it of cardboard. If cardboard proves not to be the proper medium, he resorts to a painting upon glass designed to be placed before the lens of the camera. Sometimes he builds to scale; sometimes, by the alchemy of his medium, he needs only a construction in miniature. There is no reach of the eye's fancy which he may not attempt; there is no solid masonry of architecture or of sculpture which he may not at least emulate.

* * *

Usually, because motion picture audiences are incapable of accepting distorted constructions in such pictures as "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" in great numbers, he sticks to the ordinary stuff of his trade—buildings, houses, cycloramas and backgrounds with which the most critical among their beholders will not quarrel. Occasionally only, he ventures into the pictorially fanciful, as in the Menzies sets for "The Thief of Bagdad," the Day sets for "Marco Polo," or the Gooson sets of Shangri-La in "Lost Horizon." Sometimes—this is more rare—he actually dominates a picture's mood with sets which give the breath of the story with every shot, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "Sous les Toits de Paris," "Joan of Arc," "Shanghai Express," "Make Way for Tomorrow," and nearly all of the Chaplin and Disney products.

There are six major studios in Hollywood, and perhaps a dozen minor ones. Some 40 to 60 art directors, 150 to 200 architectural draftsmen, 10 to 20 sketch artists, and a like number of model builders, do the backgrounds for the motion pictures made in California. Their work is largely ignored by audiences (with rare exceptions, of course) because it is generally good enough so that an audience preoccupied with story and acting hardly ever notices it.

The chief art director of each studio gets a small line of acknowledgment in the picture's credits on the screen, usually in conjunction with the art director who has been directly responsible for the sets. A rare critic here and there who may have had a couple of years of art at college sometimes indicates the importance to the picture of the sets he has seen; but this is becoming rarer as movie critics imitate the stage critics in emphasis upon dialogue, story, acting. For the rest, the work of the Hollywood art directors is important largely to Hollywood art directors—and to that group of directors who are not art directors but direct the picture.

In some of its best phases the film has depended upon art directors when story and direction have failed to get much out of the material at hand. In some of its still better phases, it has been able to reduce the work of the art director to a bare minimum. Does this seem paradoxical? It isn't meant to be. A director such as Ernst Lubitsch has gained immensely, time and again, from the help of such an artist as Art Director Hans Dreier. A director such as Josef von Sternberg, on the other hand, will achieve effects with camera and lighting alone which no art director could hope to produce. This does not mean that von Sternberg ignores his art director. Dreier says he has known von Sternberg to work for hours with his art director over the best method of reproducing an effect of dew upon trees for an early morning shot.

* * *

Most directors would not think this sort of thing worth bothering about—but, then, most directors have not made von Sternberg's pictures, either. He has been known to use high-powered lamps to burn paint from a building as the sun might have burned it. Indeed, his research into sunlight in the motion picture has been greatly praised—light effects such as those in "The Blonde Venus," never equaled in this writer's opinion for calling up remembrances of a southern sun; or in "Morocco," when the French Legionnaires marched under a lattice-work, spangled with sun, to the lyrical roll of a drum; or in "Shanghai Express," in which the sunlight and the studies in steam and light from an engine added so greatly to the picture's beauty.

Although Hollywood has more art directors than ever before, the sound picture has greatly reduced their effectiveness. The sound picture calls for intimate scenes with two or three persons against a very restricted background for the recording of dialogue. What takes place beyond the immediate spot of the action is no longer of any consequence. This was not always so. The silent camera had a way of moving all about the place, and an art director was careful as a rule to see that his detail was correct, lest the eye of the roving camera should find him out and it should become necessary for valuable time to be taken to complete the set properly. The tendency now is toward smaller sets and simplification. And no one would say that isn't sometimes an advantage.

Dramatic license for the art director is sometimes the cause of much

d of a Picture, but

THE WATER NYMPH BALLET SET (Top), Much-Appreciated Feature of "The Goldwyn Follies," Was Designed by Richard Day (Above), Art Director for Samuel Goldwyn, Who Also Designed Sets for "Marco Polo," "Hurricane," and Received Academy Awards for His Sets in "Dodsworth" and "The Dark Angel"

Courtesy of Goldwyn Pictures

concern on the part of a picture's spectators. Art Director Bernard Herzbrun of the Fox Studios explains that the art director, dealing with familiar subjects, must play to the audiences' conception of the thing, to save them struggle with a new conception to the possible detriment of the story's flow. Thus when Paris is used for a picture's background, it is always represented by kiosks, sidewalk cafés, flower-stands; with London, book stalls and fog are the rules; with southern California, sunshine, orange trees, Spanish haciendas. Africa, Morocco, India, are known by sunshine and white walls.

* * *

Sometimes spectators are attracted by a bit of architecture in a picture, and an art director's fan mail takes something of the proportions of a star's. This is true when prospective apartment or café owners write in for the plans and specifications of some ultra modern set shown in a picture, stating their desire to build one like it. Hardly a day passes that requests of this sort are not received by one studio or another; indeed, it is no secret that many well-known hotels, apartments, and cafés in Europe as well as in the United States are either copies or adaptations of designs first seen upon the screen.

A charming little cottage appearing in "When Ladies Meet" a few years back, and designed by Frederick Hope for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio, aroused wide admiration among art and architecture students and has been widely copied. The same enviable future seems at present to be in store for the cottage by a mill stream which Art Director Van Nest Polglase concocted for the Radio picture "Bringing Up Baby." Plans and specifications of these houses are usually sent when requested, but with the added information that this is a motion picture set, not a real house.

Sometimes, a movie-wise commentator writes in for information about details he saw in a certain set in a picture, and here the art director is on safer ground. "It's all papier-mâché, I suppose," the commentator writes, "but if you could send me a drawing of it, I think I could make up the real thing quite attractively." That's the exact point where the commentator should take care. Set walls may be plaster or cardboard or imitation brick; but set details are more often than not the genuine article. An unusual ornament may have been cast from bronze or steel or iron, or even gold. A vase may have been rented at a price that would make the commentator's eyes bulge. A chandelier may have cost almost as much as the rest of the picture combined. A studio will spend $20 for a door knob where a person building a house would spend $1. The knob may be in the direct line of the camera when some star is making one of his important speeches—and the chances are that it was or it would not have been noticed. The least suggestion of fake in such instances would be fatal.

* * *

Movie sets may, and often do, cost more than it would take to have an architect build the same set as a complete house. The cost is apt, in these cases, to be largely in the detail. The motion picture public likes expensive-looking things. For the current Ginger Rogers-Fred Astaire picture Art Director Polglase constructed a complete skeet-shooting establishment on a luxurious-appearing estate. But don't try to duplicate the estate for your skeet-shooting, because Director Polglase used the famous Bush Gardens in Pasadena for his.

Of course, expense isn't always the most important item for set makers and designers. Mr. Herzbrun made some sets for "Make Way for Tomorrow" of which he is extremely proud—although he is also the designer of the sets for "In Old Chicago." The sets in question graduated from a small, poorly equipped home to the interior of a sumptuous big city hotel. It was important to the mood of "Make Way for Tomorrow" that the setting exactly set off the backgrounds desired. Mr. Herzbrun's settings for the picture won him no prizes. The picture itself was not even popular at the box office. Nevertheless, he considers it the best job he has ever done.

The temptation is sometimes great, according to Art Director John Hughes at the Warner Brothers studios, for the art director to exploit himself a little in his sets, as he easily can do when he wishes. Directors—that is, film directors—usually are quite willing to leave the art direction to the discretion of the art director if the sets look all right to the eye. Consequently an art director can impress his director with striking looking sets which may not be the best designs for that particular picture, but which bring him praise from director and producer for work which pleases them. A more thoughtful group of sets might have helped the picture more—but who is to know that except the art director?

* * *

Thirty years of preparing sets for pictures have taught Mr. Hughes that a better method is to suit the sets to the story, letting the matter of the pleasure of directors and producers in their sets wait upon the actual exhibition of the picture before the public, which is, in the last analysis, the only final judge of the work. And a judge, incidentally, much respected by directors and producers. Mr. Hughes considers the sets for "Robin Hood" the best that his studio has completed this year.

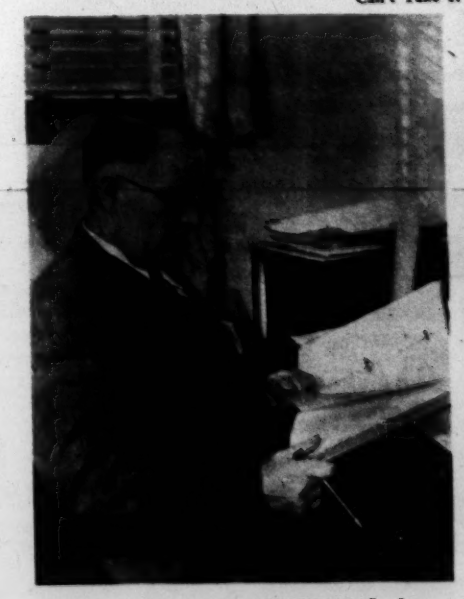
Recognized artists have often visited the film city to try set designing for the studio; but they have not always been successful. The entrance to the art building at the Fox Studios bears a plaque which reads: "Designed by our friend and associate, Joseph Urban." But Mr. Urban's very important contribution to the stage in the matter of set designing was not equaled by his movie work; and young artists now working in this particular studio are almost unacquainted with either his name or work. They are encouraged to draw the way they want to. Willy Pogany has designed many film sets, and is still largely occupied with this work. Soudekine has worked in Hollywood also; but he was never able to

(Continued on page 14)

MAN AT WORK: Bernard Herzbrun, Art Director for 20th Century-Fox Studios, Examines the Model Set for Sonja Henie's Picture, "Thin Ice." The Periscope Device Enables Him to See It in the Perspective It Will Assume on the Screen, and Make Necessary Changes Before the Full-Size Set Has Been Built

THIS IS NOT A TOY SHOP. It Is the Model Room in Warner Brothers Art Department

WHERE THE IDEAS SPROUT. Stephen Goosson (Left), Art Director of Columbia Studios, and Lionel Banks, Associate Art Director, Going Over Some Sketches for the Film Production of "You Can't Take It With You"



THIRTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE Go Into the Sets Prepared by John Hughes, Art Director for the Warner Brothers Studios, Which Recently Made "Robin Hood" in Technicolor

ART DIRECTORS HAVE THE BEST Looking Offices in Hollywood. This Is Hans Dreier, Chief Art Director for Paramount Studios, in His Own Workroom

Among the New Books

Puppeteer in America

Puppets Through America, by Walter Wilkinson. London: Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. net.

THE SIX PREVIOUS BOOKS in which Mr. Wilkinson has related his travels with his company of glove puppets have achieved a deservedly high reputation; and this one, where for the first time he ventures outside Great Britain, is even better than the others. He has given an account of the New World that should redress the balance of much popular opinion in the Old, and prove an antidote for those mistaken prejudices and distorted views which films, fiction, and journalism, in their more sensational aspects, are apt to produce. Mr. Wilkinson, as he frankly confesses, started with several of these prejudices; and when he ends not as a reckless panegyrist, but certainly as a genuine admirer of America, it is a real compliment from a shrewd, thoughtful observer with a kindly but determinedly open mind.

He is continually perplexed, amazed, entranced by new and crowding impressions, yet he never fails to keep his head, and to convey to us a coherent and vivid picture of precisely what has moved him. He has the ability to communicate his own exhilaration as a discoverer. For he "discovers" everything that he meets; nothing is too obvious, or too familiar by report, to have lost for him its strangeness. Nothing is taken for granted. He looks upon a skyscraper with the same wild surmise with which he regards the cliff dwellings on the golden rock of Puye; and even his hotel bedroom intrigues him, when he remembers that it is balanced "on the top of 20 other bedrooms." He can even discover such trifles as "jiffy breakfasts," the size of American newspapers, the right height from which to view New York, and the right way to eat corn on the cob—and keep us amused. His comments seldom lack a penetrating quality; in fact, on the whole, he is one of the more noteworthy followers of Columbus.

He exhibited his puppets in all manner of places—in a New York store, in co-ed colleges, to villagers on the banks of the Susquehanna, to Indians by the Rio Grande, and at the five-day puppet festival at Cincinnati. In that city he met many famous puppeteers, and gives a most interesting account of their performances; and he comes to the conclusion that, although there is still a tendency to imitate the theater, "the Americans are certainly forging the instrument of the puppet theater for exhibition in modern times."

When His Heart Was Young and Gay

Gone Are the Days, by E. Alexander Powell. Boston: Little Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

THERE ARE TWO requirements by which books of reminiscences justify their existence. One is that they furnish authentic information about a past period, the other is that they be interesting in content and style: at least, in style.

E. Alexander Powell's name as author of "Gone Are the Days" is a reliable indication that the book will possess the second qualification, for Mr. Powell is an experienced narrator, more particularly in the field of travel. As for the authenticity of this account of Syracuse, New York, during the "Elegant Eighties" and the "Naughty Nineties," it can be said that the author was certainly on the spot at the time, and belonged to a family that took an active part in the life of the place. If his zeal for a good story seems at times to run away with him, that may be set down partly to professional technique, partly, as he reminds his readers, to the fact that he is writing about things that he first saw through the magnifying lenses of youth.

The eighties and nineties were a time of cast iron architectural embellishments, "Turkish Corners," horse cars and horse-and-buggies, plug hats, bustles, box coats, cuff buttons, hot air furnaces, zinc bath tubs, gas street lamps, direct relations between employer and employee, and rugged individualism. The Syracuse of Mr. Powell's boyhood had acres of salt vats and represented the town's first industry, great blunt-nosed craft still plying on the Canal, and a railroad track running straight through the heart of the retail district. There were no automobiles, airplanes, oil-burning machines; no saxophones, no radios, no orange juice for breakfast. When the author was old enough to remember the place it had a population of about 63,000. He paints a lively picture of the city with its lack of "municipal beautification," its imposing private residences, and its somewhat flamboyant "local characters."

* * *

Liveliest of all are his chapters about the social life of the community's Upper Crust. By virtue of the standing won by his grandfather, William Brown Smith, he "belonged." He writes about daily living in the big brick house, living that was simple but comfortable and conducted with high regard for standards; about calling and visiting, about germans and "Cobleighs," which were subscription dances, about winter sports and summer resorts in the Thousand Islands and the Adirondacks, about old favorites of the stage, and families which aspired to be social arbiters.

With the dexterity of long practice he chooses his material and composes his pictures, points his anecdotes, and touches up his characters. The result is a salty, picturesque narrative which may make some old-timers captious about the p's and q's of his account, but at any rate confirms his statement that the last two decades of the nineteenth century constituted a chapter in American history as full of color as of individuality.

* * *

"We had distinctive social customs and a distinctive society. Nothing like them has been produced in any other country. . . . We can laugh at them now that time has granted us perspective; we can dismiss them as crude and unsophisticated. But the fact remains that all the characteristics of the eighties and nineties are embedded in the basic social structure of the present generation." W. K. R.

Down the Mississippi

Down the Mississippi, by Maj. R. Raven-Hart. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THE MISSISSIPPI is a mythological river. Before the coming of the white man, the Indians told tales of its mysterious exploits, and men today marvel at the dramatic cut-offs which "dry-land" river towns overnight and mix up states. For the folklorist its valley is a rich mine, where layers of Indian, Spanish, French, English, and American pioneer tradition lie superimposed. In its basin, settlers from the Eastern states mixed with those direct from Europe to forge in the smithy of the West what James Truslow Adams has called the American dream. Travelers from the time of De Soto on have written their impressions of it, as they successively voyaged its waters in birchbark canoe, flatboat, keelboat, and packet.

Although Major Raven-Hart is an Englishman, he is keenly conscious of the historical and legendary background of the Mississippi, as he paddles down river in a collapsible covered canoe, from Hannibal, Mo., to Baton Rouge. The start from Hannibal, Mark Twain's town, is significant: Major Raven-Hart has his Mark Twain by heart and quotes him aptly as he goes along, reminding us of how well Mark Twain could write. He has read the books of previous travelers; he knows the history of the Mississippi Valley in peace and war. Against this background he tells the story of his own trip.

* * *

They had a good trip. I say "they," for the Major had for companions two American boys as enthusiastic as himself: Josh, who went with him from Hannibal to Memphis; and Phil, who accompanied him from Memphis to Baton Rouge. They camped on sandbars to escape mosquitoes; swam often; when possible, landed in the small river towns to get one "real" meal a day. As is usual, they found the reported perils and difficulties of navigation greatly exaggerated. The only time they were ever near mishap was when they traveled in the dark to experience the Mississippi night. They talked to storekeepers, filling-station men, fishermen, government engineers, and shanty-boat people, soaking in the life of the Valley.

The Major has a keen eye for character and an excellent ear for the rhythms of American speech. He enjoyed the whittlers who loaf in front of the general stores; he relishes and accurately reports such phrases as "dark as the inside of a cow." He savored the food of the Valley with reservations on American sliced bread and porkless pork-and-beans. He liked Memphis best of all the cities—he passed by St. Louis. In general, he had so pleasant and rewarding a trip he found it hard to understand why he met only one other canoe party in more than a thousand miles of river.

* * *

After he quitted his canoe, Major Raven-Hart took a trip from New Orleans to Natchez on the towboat Tennessee Belle. He watched the Belle land to load sugar and cotton and unload general merchandise. He observed that pilots were now called "Captain," not "Mr.," as they are in Mark Twain's books, and that they inevitably retire to farms. He was fascinated by the ritual of the bell signals, for the Belle used the old small bell, big bell, and gong combination, not the modern engine-room telegraph. He liked the river, the country, the people and their way of life, and his book mirrors them faithfully and sympathetically. R. M. H.

Portrait of the Author

Portrait of Socrates, by Sir R. W. Livingstone. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

THE MAN who submits the "Portrait of Socrates" in a handy little 200-page volume, borrowing material from Plato and adding original comment, writes autobiography as well as biography. He evidently finds so much in his subject resembling himself that he cannot, in the interest of candor, help remarking upon it. The case seems to be one of innocent and inevitable self-approval.

Perhaps any portrait, for that matter, whether in words or in paint, has to be so; and none the worse, we may grant, for either readers or beholders. This book, made up of passages from Plato's "Apology," "Crito," and "Phaedo" (Jowett's English version), along with interpretive paragraphs by the compiler, pictures a fifth-century Athenian democrat, and at the same time a modern British one. The portraitist takes it for granted that if Socrates were active today, he would be of like political opinion with himself, and would sympathize with London, Paris, and Washington, rather than with Moscow, Berlin, or Rome.

In other words, the "Portrait" is an addition to the conservative political propaganda of the moment, though in a completely ingenuous and above-board way. Again, it is a reassertion of British classical, humanist scholarship, so long overshadowed by German pedantry and research. As translation, it brings the good old Master of Balliol back to the regard of the English-speaking world, and it puts us once more on a footing of literary dignity, perhaps gentility, and certainly good manners.

Is it requisite that a book nowadays be well printed? If so, this one meets the requirement. Must it, besides opening agreeably under the eye, rest comfortably in the hand? The "Portrait" does that, too. Nor is it, from the standpoint of content, an ephemeral effort. As far as Sir R. W. Livingstone's italic passages of explanation and criticism are concerned, it belongs to the fleeting period in which we find ourselves. The title page need not tell us that its date is 1938. The work, then, will wear excitedly while the hour of the dictators lasts, and it will surely wear calmly and usefully for a long while afterward. W. P. T.

The new edition of George Macaulay Trevelyan's "British History in the Nineteenth Century and After," bringing the story down to 1919, has now been issued by Longmans Green in America. Their English edition was reviewed in this newspaper on March 29.

Recent additions to the WPA Federal Writers Project series of guide books are "New Orleans City Guide," "Maine," and "New Hampshire" (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50 each), and "Philadelphia" (William Penn Association).

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Dog Days—Reflections on the Author's Sad Lot—A London Letter

Thomas Hardy, by W. R. Rutland. London: Basil Blackwell. 21s.

LONDON

THE DOG DAYS have come, the publication of new books has almost ceased, the critics at last have a month free in which to read the books they want to read. Only the authors are working. Notorious for leaving everything to the last minute —a very wise thing to do in writing — they are working against time to finish that masterpiece which will prevent the critics from reading what they want to read next winter.

The book I had put aside for myself was old Isaac Disraeli's "Calamities of Authors." "What affectionate parent would see his son devote himself to his pen as a professional?" asked the solicitous father of the author of "Pelham." For, laboring without hope (Isaac said), "Authors may surely be placed among the most injured class in the community."

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This seemed to me exactly the right note. The chapter headings confirmed it. I have rarely read a list of titles that came so closely to business and bosom: "The Sufferings of Authors," "A Mendicant Author," "Cowley—of His Melancholy," "The Pains of Fastidious Egotism," "The Influence of Bad Temper in Criticism," "The Maladies of Authors." It is, however, Disraeli's inquiry into the conditions of Grub Street which gives the book its real interest, for he was writing before the copyright laws and when there was no such thing as literary property. The possibility of living by the sales of writing hardly existed. The author lived by private income, by patronage, by political or any other employment. To call a man a professional author was usually an insult, for the phrase meant, one who sold his pen. Once authors were assured of rights in their own property, Disraeli thought, their woes would cease.

Have they ceased? Should the affectionate parent hesitate any longer? An article in the Times Literary Supplement suggests that he had better, for the woes go on. Let us put aside the financial aspect, says The Times, despairingly, for authors have always been ill-paid. There is an even graver problem. I have space merely for a précis of The Times's argument. It begins with the statement that the art of writing has become the industry of writing; that the writer who still thinks of literature as a word to be spelled with a capital finds himself even more eccentrically and precariously placed between the Mammon of commercial publishing and the Furies of politics and ideology. Cultivated standards have been replaced by popular profit-making standards or by the popular standards as they are understood by fascism and communism.

⁂

The Times shows that the alarm of authors exists in all civilized countries — though chiefly, it should be noted, among the older generation—and concludes tentatively, after making all allowances for the higher average level of culture and writing that obtains today, that "the art of writing is perishing for want of sustenance, respect, and love."

This is the kind of argument which is true and untrue, and one would need the space of a book to disentangle the issues. On the plane of circumstances, for example, it is true that there has during the last 25 or 30 years been a great decline in the number of periodicals which will publish good writing. The decline has accelerated in the last 10. On the other hand, the older good writers had a more humane feeling. They had this feeling because, on the whole, they believed in the society they lived in. Even a writer like Hardy, for example, could be serialized in a popular magazine and his break with the public after "Tess" and "Jude" is significant of the change that had come about in his time. He ceased to like his society.

⁂

And those who look at W. R. Rutland's "Thomas Hardy" will see the beginning of those ideas which have isolated the writer today. It is a pity that Mr. Rutland did not think of Hardy politically as well as philosophically. For on a deeper plane, the question The Times raises is a political one, however much imaginative artists must detest politics. Literature is the product not only of individuals but of societies. The question for writers is not what conditions in society will preserve good writing, but what conditions will make good writing humane in a wider sense than was possible before.

This is exactly the problem which confronted English letters when they turned their back upon the hyperbolical romances of the pre-Defoe and Augustan period after the anarchy of the civil wars had gone, and a new social class demanding a new style and new interests emerged. And those writers who are, at the moment, sighing for the spirit of Dryden—I quote The Times again—would be better employed in becoming political, in the sense of persuading us to have sensible and not fanatical politics. There is a middle way between the extremes; if there isn't, The Times is right and Literature will be reduced to the pitiable level it has reached in Russia and Germany.

V. S. PRITCHETT

SIGRID UNDSET

The Price of Laurel

Images in a Mirror, by Sigrid Undset. (Translated from the Norwegian by Arthur Chater.) New York: Knopf $2.

READERS WHO KNOW Sigrid Undset best for her medieval romances will find her prose none the less poignant in the modern novels which are now absorbing her attention. The latest of these, "Images in a Mirror," concerns the familiar domestic problem which arises when a sensitive woman sacrifices her career for a home and is later faced with the need for a complete readjustment of her sense of values.

More of a novella than a conventional novel, "Images in a Mirror" briefly presents a crucial period in the life of Uni, who, some years before the story opens, gave up her career on the stage for conventional domesticity. The ceaseless work of caring for her four children, the difficulty of managing the home on a meager income, the growing rift between Uni and her husband, Kristian, are all contributory items to the unrest which seizes her.

⁂

On an unexpected holiday, she is faced with the temptation to recapture the quicksilver of the romanticism and dreams which had seemed so important to her years before; her discontent is intensified, until she is finally forced again to make a choice between her home and a way of living which seemed to promise her a fulfillment of all her former desires. It is apparently just as impossible as before for the two sides of her character—the artistic and the domestic—to develop concomitantly; hence the need for her to make her choice all over again.

⁂

In a few brief chapters, Sigrid Undset tells the story of Uni's solution of her problem. She draws a memorable portrait of a woman confronted by a difficulty which has its counterpart in so many homes today, and thus succeeds in giving to the familiar tale a universality of appeal. The story is slight, and nostalgic in tone; it is wistful rather than deeply emotional, and because of this restraint it achieves an artistry which a lesser author could not have invoked.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

New Sweden on the Delaware, by Christopher Ward (University of Pennsylvania, $1.50). The adventure of the Swedes who planted the first Swedish flag at what is now Wilmington. Issued in honor of the New Sweden Tercentenary.

Youth in the Toils, by Leonard V. Harrison and Pryor McNeill Grant (Macmillan, $1.50). A study of the delinquency problem in New York City.

American Naval Songs and Ballads, edited by Robert W. Neeser (Yale, $2.50). A collection of the songs and ballads of the United States Navy from the time of the Revolution to 1882.

Letters of Queen Victoria, edited by Hector Bolitho (Yale, $3). Epistles mostly to the King of Prussia and his wife, translated from the German, cover Victoria's mature life.

Fifteen Girls on a Hobby-Horse (Portland, Maine: Privately printed). Short stories and poems by members of the Scribblers' Club of Portland.

Lost Springtime, by Julian Dana (Macmillan, $2.50). A whimsical account of a Sierra journey.

Georgian Adventure, by Douglas Jerrold (Scribner, $3.50). Autobiography of an English publisher.

Time Gathered, by W. B. Maxwell (Appleton-Century, $3.50). Autobiography of an English novelist.

Sparrow Farm, by Hans Fallada (Putnam, $2). A novel by the author of "Little Man, What Now."

Four French Novelists, by George Lemaitre (Oxford, $3.50). Studies of Proust, Gide, Giraudoux and Morand.

Snow on the Equator, by H. W. Tilman (Macmillan, $3). A mountain climber's adventures in Africa.

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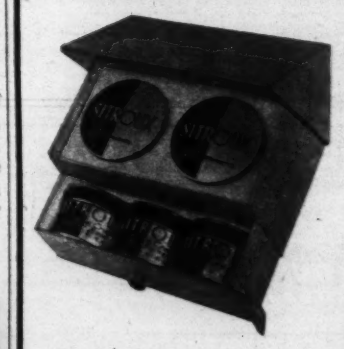

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Birds of Passage

To see a flock of wild geese in flight, undistressed by weather or by distance, is one of the most fascinating of sights. As one writer has defined it, "Here is the symbol that inspires the imagination of even the casual observer, as it has the poets who have written of flying wild fowl, throughout the ages."

The west coast of Lake Michigan is charted as being on one of the principal routes for migrating birds, ducks, and geese. Consequently, White Fish Bay is a favorite resting place of many birds of passage. For a day or two at a time the wooded banks that border the shores of the bay are astir with tiny travelers, of one or more species. These quickly move on, to be followed by others of different types.

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To many people, ducks and geese are probably the most interesting of all the migrants. The geese that use the Lake Michigan channel are of many varieties. Chief of them is the Canada goose, known in the West as the "honker," in the North as the "gray goose," and in the Province of Quebec as "outarde."

The "honkers" breed from the Yukon across the continent to Labrador and south to Quebec. Their breeding range is even extended into northern California and Utah, and to the northern tier of the Prairie States east of the Rocky Mountains. From the frost and snow of the far north they are said to winter as far south as Florida, and as far north as the interior of British Columbia. The principal winter range, however, is understood to include the half of the Mississippi Valley that is west of the Mississippi River.

By ornithologists, the wild Canadian, or Canada goose, is claimed to be the ancestor of the domestic breed of the same name. It is known to be a wary bird and well able to take care of itself, under the existing laws made for its protection, in the United States and in Canada. A notable trait, it is said, is the variety of its nesting sites. In certain regions, these are to be found on high cliffs, and even on trees. It is recorded by Maj. Allan Brooks, ornithologist and artist, that on several occasions he has seen Canada geese occupy the high tree nests of the osprey, until the latter returned from their winter home and drove the geese away.

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Among some of the other species of migrating geese to be found in North America are the Lesser Canada geese, the White Fronted, the Lesser and the Greater Snow, and Richardson's.

Richardson's goose is a diminutive goose, and was originally described by Sir John Richardson, a Scottish naturalist, over a hundred years ago. According to a writer of wide repute, "It is the form designated by the vernacular name of 'Hutchin's goose' in the last edition of the American Ornithologists check list, and in my opinion should be properly called Richardson's goose."

The Lesser Canada goose occupies an enormous range in western North America, nesting north of the range of the Canada goose. The White Fronted goose, known in some districts as "specklebelly," and in the Mississippi Valley as a "brant," has, it is said, the widest world distribution of any goose. It breeds in the arctic and subarctic belt of both the Old and the New Worlds, and on this continent is the first of the geese to come south. It usually arrives in southern British Columbia by the first week of September, long before the arrival of other arctic breeding geese. In the Old World the White Front reaches its southern limit in northern India.

R. W. C.

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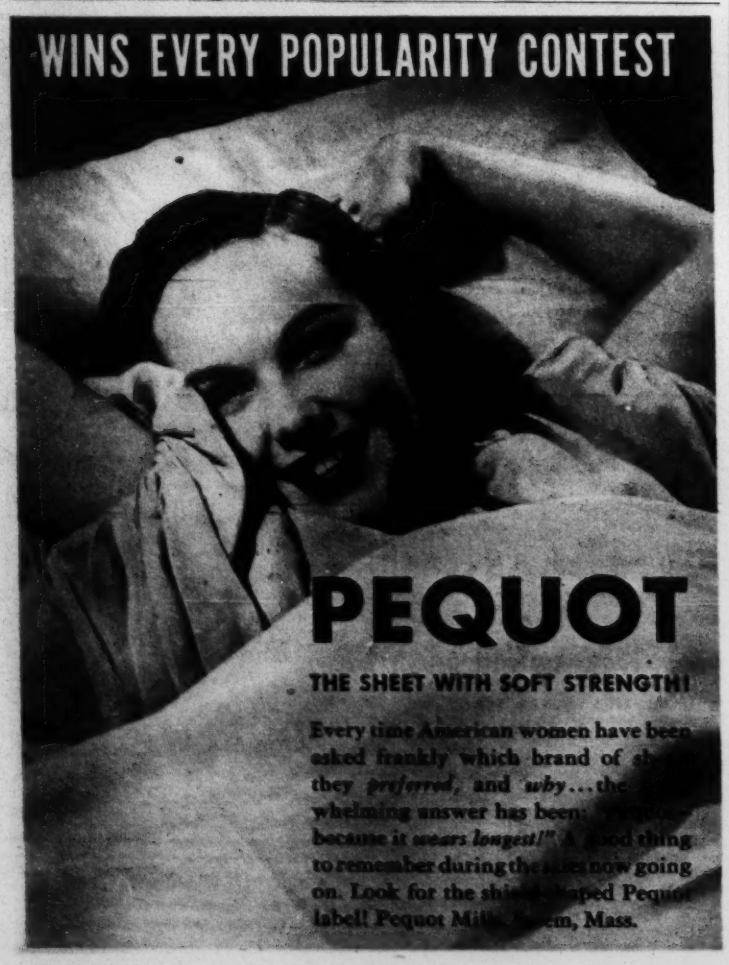

. . Is This the Upturn?

(Continued from Page 2)

at the end of May, 1938. The excerpt from the House's report is evidence, I think, that the enactment must have provided a stimulus to a natural recovery, even though the President's nonaction, coupled with his threat to continue to work for his own versions of tax revision, must have partly nullified the stimulus.

The revival started early in June in the commodity markets. Tin led the upturn, but the commodity which riveted attention was scrap steel. New steel is made from a combination of iron ore and scrap steel. The demand for steel scrap thus represents the best judgment of the heads of steel companies as to the future demand for their output. It was a buoyant movement in the scrap steel market that may have restored life to a stock market that had become almost moribund. Either that or the law of polarization in states of mind. It so happens that on Friday, June 17, in my column, I made a facetious forecast that depression could not long coexist with the current week-ending! "It is a joy," I wrote, "to see the healthy look on the faces of our present-day Jeremiahs, especially on Monday mornings." The next day was the dullest Saturday morning since 1918. But, when the market opened on Monday, buying orders began to flood the brokers' offices!

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In economic society, as Prof. A. C. Pigou, the English economist, says, there is "a certain measure of psychological interdependence," and when the border line between boom and slump occurs, there comes into play a "quasihypnotic system of mutual suggestion." The same remark applies to the border line between slump and boom. In this respect a starter from the stock market is most apt to set things going one way or the other. On the upside it may lead a person whose savings are thus swelling to be more generous in his spending out of income. It may likewise influence a businessman to stock up or expand his plant in the expectation of larger orders. And these spendings, as I have said, are the stuff out of which material prosperity is made.

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So the booming stock market produced an almost frantic digging up of bullish data to justify it. Before that the same researchers had been digging up bearish data to warrant the low level of stock prices! Perhaps the main statistical warrant for the new optimism was the state of inventories. These are the goods which are acquired in expectation of future demand. When depression seizes business, new orders are canceled, and business seeks to work off its inventories. All through the first part of 1938 this was going on. Production thus lagged behind consumption, and this showed that business was using up old stocks in supplying current demand. The automobile industry furnished the outstanding example. At the end of December, 1937, inventories in the hands of dealers stood at 435,000 units. At the end of this July they were down to 190,000 units. So that the statistical prospect of an industry which has carried more than one recovery on its back was as encouraging as the better state of mind of the country's spenders.

The argument is tenable that this may be a false recovery. For the situation is obscured by Government pump priming. The last dose of pump priming did not prime the pump, but engineered a recovery based chiefly on the water that was poured into the system. The system broke down again as soon as the flow of priming water was stopped; that is, when the purchasing power created by Government virtually dried up. This occurred in the winter of 1936-37, when receipts from the Social Security Act more or less counterbalanced the Treasury's deficit. Those who hold that a natural recovery and pump priming do not go together also adduce the reason for a "false" recovery contained in the wages and hours law. Till mid-October nobody will know definitely how many workers will be affected by the law. It would be smart business to develop output at wage standards which will shortly have to be raised by law, as was done in the months preceding the enforcement of the NIRA.

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I doubt, however, that these factors are decisive. What is real and what is false in this recovery cannot, of course, be separated. Time alone will tell. The reality of natural recovery will be observed from the behavior of the investment, or new issues, market. For it is from the country's investors that businessmen get part of the money which they put into new plant and the betterment of old plant.

The evidence, however, is in favor of the continuance of the present forward movement. History is one warrant for such optimism. Since 1855, there have been 20 business cycles.* The duration of the cycle, of course, includes the time consumed by both upswing and downswing. And the downswing might be either a depression or a recession. Lumped together, all the downswings since 1855 have had an average length of time of 22 months, but the length of the recessions is less than 18 months. If the present cyclical trend holds, then the recent recession will have lasted 13 months; from May, 1937, to June, 1938.

In addition to history, there is ample reason in the intrinsic nature of the recession to distinguish it from a depression; at least to distinguish it from the Great Depression. There was no prior overproduction in capital goods as in 1929. Building construction came nowhere near the saturation point that was reached in 1928. There had been no top-heavy credit, or debt, situation in the business world. Little speculation had been indulged in, at least of the 1929 order. Money rates had stayed cheap, which was certainly not true in 1929, when 20 per cent was quoted to stock market borrowers. Foreign trade had not been bolstered up on excessive credit. On the contrary, in many lines great shortages still existed before the 1937-38 recession, as well as a plethora of money for investment.

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However, forecasting is the most gratuitous form of error, and it is particularly foolish in these days of managed economics, when business and government are competing with each other in checking fresh enterprise. What failed to connect men, materials, and capital in 1937 was confidence to start something new. This was the factor which no doubt influenced Prof. F. W. Taussig, veteran Harvard economist, to reply to the question in our questionnaire: "What is most required in regaining the trend to recovery?" with these sage words: "Keep cool and quiet all around—businessmen in their operations, the press in its headlines, the Government in its legislation and administration." This is the desideratum which would put over the top the recovery for which, economically, the stage is all set. President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, disdained the word confidence, and said he preferred co-operation. Co-operation, however, depends upon confidence.

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Mexico Undergoes the "Good Neighbor" Test

By Burt M. McConnell

Member of The Literary Digest Staff, 1919-1929

There follows a survey of American journalistic opinion on a vital controversial issue of the day.

ONE DAY last July, Secretary of State Hull sent a note to the Government of Mexico, setting forth the position of the United States with regard to the seizure of approximately a million acres of land belonging to Americans. Mr. Hull recognized the right of the Mexican Government to take over foreign property—provided adequate compensation is made. Since Mexican appropriation of those particular lands began more than ten years ago, and none of the seized properties has been paid for, Secretary Hull insisted that Mexico reimburse our citizens for the loss of their lands. He suggested that the question of damages be decided by an Inter-American Board of Arbitration. Said the Secretary of State in part:

"The taking of property without compensation is not expropriation. It is confiscation. It is no less confiscation because there may be an expressed intent to pay at some time in the future.

"If it were permissible for a government to take the private property of the citizens of other countries and pay for it as and when, in the judgment of that government, its economic circumstances and its local legislation may perhaps permit . . . governments would be free to take property far beyond their ability or willingness to pay. We cannot question the right of a foreign government to treat its own nationals in this fashion if it so desires. This is a matter of domestic concern. But we cannot admit that a foreign government may take the property of American nationals in disregard of the rule of compensation under international law.

"Nor can we admit that any government can nullify this universally accepted principle of international law, based as it is on reason, equity, and justice.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, proposes that there be submitted to arbitration the question whether there has been compliance by the Government of Mexico with the rule of compensation as prescribed by international law . . . and if not, the amount of, and terms under which, compensation should be made by the Government of Mexico."

In his reply, Eduardo Hay, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said, in part:

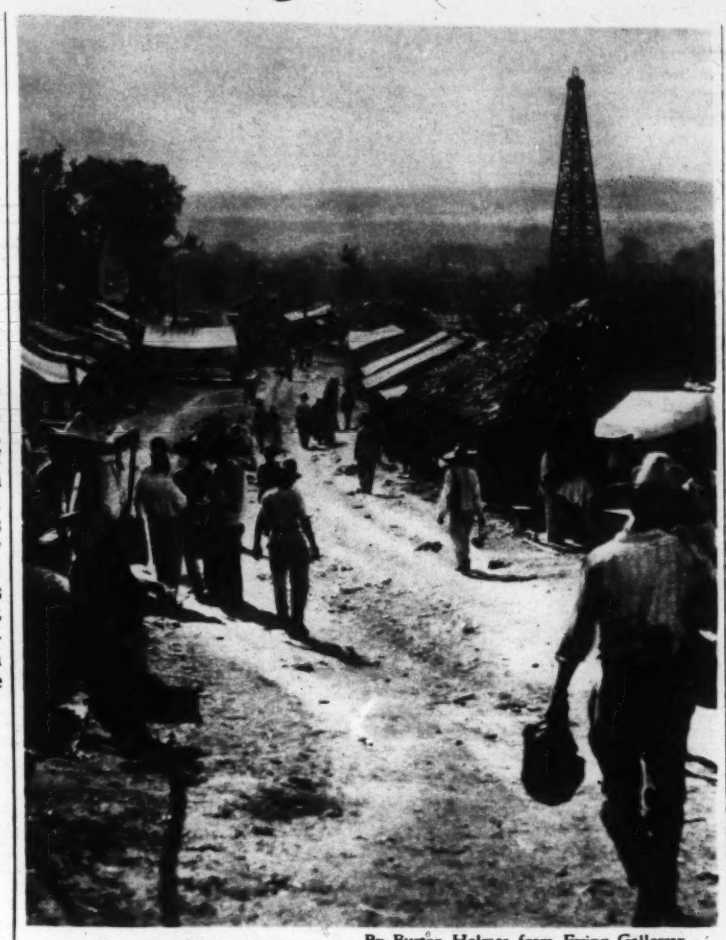
"My Government maintains, on the contrary, that no principle, universally accepted in theory nor realized in practice, is found in international law which makes obligatory the payment of immediate compensation, nor even deferred compensation, for expropriations of a general and impersonal character, such as those which Mexico has carried out in effecting the redistribution of land.

"Nevertheless, Mexico admits, in obedience to her own laws, that she is bound to make adequate indemnification; but the doctrine Mexico maintains in the premises, upheld by most authoritative opinions of writers on international law, is that the time and manner of such payment should be determined by her own laws.

"Mexico has never refused to submit her international differences to the jurisdiction of a court to judge her actions or her attitudes with regard to aliens, nor has she objected to the decisions which have been unfavorable to her. Notwithstanding this, she considers that arbitration should be reserved, as the Washington treaty itself provides, for cases where the two countries in conflict can find no other way of reaching an agreement. This is not so in the present case.

"The Mexican Government has never denied the obligation. No subject exists, therefore, for the arbitration proposed."

Secretary Hay suggested, instead, that we name a representative to act with an appointee of the Government of Mexico in fixing the value of the expropriated properties, and settle upon a method of payment.



By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

STREET IN ZACAMIXTLE, OIL TOWN OF MEXICO

A survey of the editorial pages of a hundred of this country's leading newspapers reveals a number of interesting reactions to the two notes. "The issue," declares the Salt Lake City Deseret News, "is not whether the Mexican Government should pursue social and economic policies designed to improve the condition of the Mexican people, but whether, in so doing, the Mexican Government may take over the property of American citizens without making prompt payment to the owners."

The value of the properties in question is approximately $10,000,000. Last March, it will be recalled, the Mexican Government expropriated British, Dutch, and American oil properties valued (by the owners) at $450,000,000. "Nothing was said in the American note regarding the expropriation of oil properties," points out the Hartford Times, "but the implication is plain that this matter should go to arbitration."

David Lawrence, widely-known Washington correspondent, believes that "if a forceful word against confiscation is not spoken now, the way is open to a dislocation of the whole economic system in Latin-American countries." In other words, explains the Dayton Journal, "should Mexico be permitted to succeed with her program of expropriation, there is reason to believe other countries in South and Central America would be only too ready to confiscate foreign holdings."

"The United States," observes the Boston Transcript, "will not go to war to enforce its own rights and the rights of its nationals in Mexico. But it must act forcefully and effectively or lose the esteem of the world generally, and specifically of the countries on this hemisphere." Secretary Hull's arbitration proposal, explains the Louisville Courier-Journal, "is not intended to bring such pressure to bear on the regime of President Cardenas as to overthrow it; that would be tragic, resulting in a revolution and a Communist or Fascist State. It seeks only to get down to facts and to reestablish international law and international co-operation."

From its position near the Mexican border, the Houston Post says "there is no reason why the Hull proposal should disturb the good relations existing between the two countries, provided Mexico is willing to deal fairly with the citizens of various countries who have invested their capital in helping to develop that country."

"But there are two ways in which you may look at the situation," maintains the Dallas News:

"Consider the actual plight of Mexico. It is a new nation, groping its way forward from centuries of ignorance and exploitation in which some of these claims undoubtedly had their origin. Mexico is resentful of its former leadership, distrustful of those who dealt with the former leaders. Mexico has made mistakes, and expropriation may be in part both mistake and injustice. But Mexico merits a good deal of sympathy."

"In Mexico's defense," points out the Mobile Register, "it must be acknowledged that it did not originate the principle which governs the course it is taking. It is imitating, in some measure, the attitude of the leading European nations on the war debts; of the U. S. S. R., on the debts of the Czar, and of Germany on the Austrian debts." "How about dispatching a few strong notes to France and Great Britain on the subject of war debts?" asks the Sacramento Bee.

"There are faults to be found with the Mexican reply to Mr. Hull's note," admits the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, "but the State Department will find it difficult to reject the offer to negotiate a settlement."

Tether Their Houses

A man often complains that his house ties him down, but not many ever thought of tying down their house. In a little village in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, however, that's just what the householders do.

Their houses are built on a high plateau, overlooking the coast between Cheticamp and Margaree, where the wind blows so powerfully that it has carried houses right off their foundations. To keep their homes from blowing away the owners now anchor them down with a cable slung over the roof and fastened securely to the ground.

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. . Waves . .

(Continued from Page 5)

vote . . . haven't lived here long enough. . . ."

In the moments before the dryer comes down like Nemesis, scraps of conversation float over the partition—sometimes conversation of an almost unbelievable intimacy, when you consider that the tops of the booths are open and that all and sundry are free to hear whether they want to or no. Usually, however, it is just vaguely informative on the lay of the land in the social world beyond the doors.

Some autocrat of the luncheon table shouts out: "I'm giving nothing but buffet lunches this year. I say . . . let your guests do some of the work. . . ."

Or a leader in the nainsook brigade: "I always wash the baby's clothes myself. Never trust them to a maid . . . they don't get all the soap out. . . ."

Comments by the direct decorators are shrewd: ". . . don't be usual, I say . . . get a combination that smites the eye . . . won't forget . . . wants to come again. . . ."

And the officers of the matrimonial bureau: "I've told her not to keep him waiting when he calls for her . . . aren't so many men who want to marry . . . ouch, you're pulling . . . can't afford . . . might as well be Johnny on the spot."

Nicola says, "It is not easy to please a woman . . . but nearly always behind her, there is another whom she wish to please . . . therefore, I have patience. I try to do for her what she needs . . . but I do not get thanks very often . . . they do not want to look naturelle as they should —they want to be someone else they are not. There I cannot help them . . . then I get no thanks . . . but Nicolo knows hair . . . Cairo to U. S. A. . . . I have put as many kinks in hair as there are waves in the sea."

Steel Wall Paper

Steel that's paper-thin is one of the latest products of the steel research laboratory. It will actually be used at the New York World's Fair next year as wall paper. It can be cut with scissors and easily applied. As well as stainless qualities, the new sheet product also comes in delicate colors, pigment being inherent to the steel itself.

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Witnesses of Revolution

THIRTY-SIX of the 153 teachers who recently retired from the London County Council schools had taught for 40 years or more, and had witnessed what Mr. G. A. N. Lowndes calls "The Silent Social Revolution." That is the name he has given his book on the effects of educating the masses through the children in the schools.

Barely 50 years ago, according to Mr. Lowndes, the streets of London were swarming with waifs and strays who had never attended school and who slept in gangs under arches, on the steps of London Bridge, in barges, in empty boxes or boilers; covered with tarpaulins and old sacks.

School work has become happier for the teachers as well as for the children. Even pupil teachers 40 years ago at times had to take a class of 70 to 100 children in every subject. For this they were paid only £12. 10s. per annum, rising £2 per year until the salary reached £20 ($100) per year.

❦ ❦ ❦

Happier schools have all but abolished truancy. The school attendance officer is now the friend of the family, whereas at one time he had to take a police officer with him when visiting some of the homes in the slums. During the school board days, and before the Education Act of 1891, parents paid 2d. per week for each child's education. If they could not pay, they kept the children away from school, and resented the "interference" of the school attendance officer.

Today, the average parent is as anxious as the teacher that his child should have every possible opportunity of education. And the children have a different chance of being able to benefit by it. Free milk and free meals to needy children; nurseries for the babies instead of classrooms with forms, where they had to sit with folded arms and where there was no room for them even to move about; smaller classes, and lessons with a practical interest, have all tended to change "hard labor" for the children into a happy childhood.

❦ ❦ ❦

The critics do not realize that the elementary school is no longer content to instill the three "r's" into a child with the aid of a stick, but is seeking to send him forth with the desire for further knowledge awakened, and with the ability to acquire that further knowledge for himself.

Mr. Lowndes sees the proof of the success of the system in the children who fill 250 London County Council classrooms during the winter evening in order to read quietly or do their homework; in the 240,000,000 books borrowed from the public libraries by a quarter of the population; in the numerous new clubs and centers for cultural activities; and in the leaders, who are drawn from the people themselves, and not supplied, as 40 years ago, by an exclusive class.

P. S.

TODAY AND YESTERDAY IN LONDON SCHOOLS
Children Dancing the Pageant of Pan in a Modern School Performance (Top), and a Children's Dance Forty Years Ago

. . America . .

(Continued from Page 4)

all librarians and others requiring information about American books.

The Bureau was established at the beginning of this year through a grant of £4,400 from the Foundation and through the gift by the Library of Congress of a complete set of its printed cards—said to be the only set in the British Isles.

In addition to the Library of Congress cards—which form the basis upon which the work of the Bureau depends—the most important American reference books and bibliographies as well as all publishers' lists, are available. The cards in the Library of Congress catalog number about 1,400,000. It is expected they will be added to at the rate of about 50,000 cards each year.

The Bureau is in charge of a specially qualified assistant who has had many years' practical experience in American libraries and who is familiar with the Library of Congress cards and American bibliographies.

The grants from the Rockefeller Foundation covered the cost of sorting the set of Library of Congress cards and of the cabinets to house them (containing 1,872 trays). The grants also allowed a sum of £400 to build up the initial stock of American reference books, covered the salary of the assistant for a period of five years and provided the sum of £60 a year for books for the same period.

The National Central Library is the center of a great national movement of library co-operation in Great Britain.

. . Art . .

(Continued from Page 9)

find in the films the medium for his talent which he had in stage design.

Warner Brothers employ both the well-known marine painter, Duncan Gleason, and Joaquin Alberto Vargas, who was for 10 years with Ziegfeld. The mural painter, Dan Sayre Groesbeck, is at present with Selznick, and has done important sketches for other studios.

One of the oldest art directors in Hollywood in point of experience is William Cameron Menzies, who began his career by designing can labels in New York. Mr. Menzies did the famous "Thief of Bagdad" sets for Fairbanks père, and recently completed a cave settting for the Selznick picture, "Tom Sawyer," which was much admired. He is at work on modernistic sets for "The Young in Heart" at the same studio. He has divided his time between art directing and directing—in England and America—and ranks with the most important art directors in the film city. His great contribution to the screen has consisted not so much in spectacular sets—though he has done his share of those—as in his ability to create story mood with his design.

❦ ❦ ❦

Richard Day, like Mr. Menzies, is something of an art director's art director. His sets for the Goldwyn Follies, and especially for the background for Miss Vera Zorina's most important dance in the picture, won him wide praise here; and his sets for "Hurricane" have also been much admired. He also did the "Marco Polo" sets for Goldwyn.

A studio with 10 or 12 art directors—only the largest studios have that many—will usually employ about 25 draftsmen. These are all graduates of schools of architecture, are generally young, and bring much enthusiasm and many new ideas to their work. Turnover among them is inevitable, both because some of them graduate into art directors, and because young men with new ideas are in demand among the studios. Salaries among apprentices begin at $40 and graduate to about $75 for the skilled draftsman. Specialists, model and sketch artists, being rarer, get more. Art directors usually receive from $200 to $300 a week, and more when they become heads of departments or their work becomes of extraordinary value.

Costs of sets range from very small amounts for outdoor pictures to $150,000 or $200,000 for mammoth features. Average set cost for a Class A feature is around $50,000. An art department seldom exceeds its budget by more than $2,000 or $3,000. Some studios have declared that they are always within $100 or $200 of their budgets.

❦ ❦ ❦

The award of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Science this year for art direction went to Stephen Goosen for his design of Shangri-La in "Lost Horizon," an award which was generally cheered among the art men. Mr. Goosen has been an art director since the early silent days, and has done sets for more than 800 pictures, including all of Mary Pickford's pictures and many of those for Norma Talmadge and others.

Last year, and the year before that, the Academy art direction award was given to Richard Day for his sets for "Dodsworth" and "The Dark Angel," respectively. William Cameron Menzies, Cedric Gibbons, William L. Darling, Gordon Wyles, Max Rée, and Herman Rossé are others who have won awards from the Academy since its beginnings in 1927. The envy of all art directors, Walt Disney alone designs the whole world, exterior and interior, as he sees it imaginatively.

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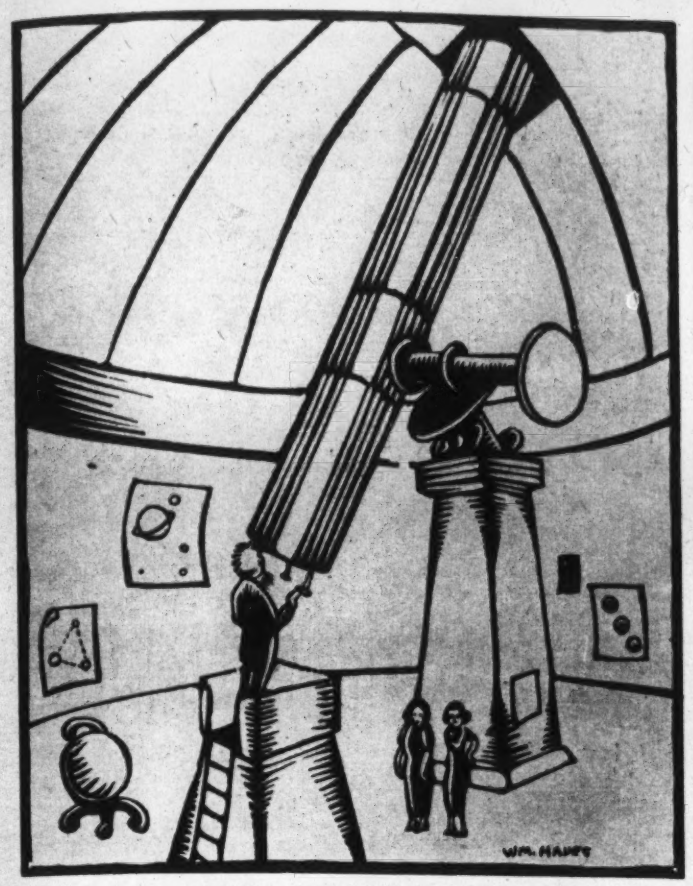


"PAPA LIVES IN A LITTLE WORLD ALL HIS OWN"

The Art of Batik Design

NATIVE ART in the Netherlands Indies, especially in Java, has reached a stage of development of which only those who have visited this fascinating part of the world have any real understanding. The "Indonesian," so-called, in craftsmanship skill sometimes reaches the high standard of the workers of Canton and Kyoto.

Moreover, there are certain Indonesian specialties not found elsewhere. Notable among these is the art of batik design, at its best in the sultan-ruled states of Djocjakarta and Soerkarta, in Java. This is one of the true "folk arts" of Java, a handicraft practiced even before the era of European colonization and now encouraged and aided by the Dutch for the economic benefit of the native people.

Everyone who has visited Java has seen batik work and probably brought home a specimen of it. But to those who have not traveled in this region of peculiar allure the art of batik design, confined as it is to Java and perhaps one or two of the other islands of the Netherlands Indies, is sure to be of interest.

"Batik" is a decorated cloth, generally used for native sarongs, or skirts, sometimes also for scarves, handkerchiefs or table-covers. Its basis is cotton, the finest Lancashire spinning. A formula of preparation that makes this as soft as silk, and indeed easily mistaken for it, is carried out by the Javanese before the decorative process commences. This formula includes, first, a thorough washing for the purpose of removing every vestige of starch, then "cooking" in rice water mixed with lime or bamboo leaves, then pounding with a wooden hammer, the cloth being spread out on a plank, for the purpose of removing all creases.

The work of batik decoration then begins. The fabric, now soft and fine, is fixed firmly on a rack of bamboo. The "batik-woman," women invariably being the designers, has prepared melted wax and has a tiny brass receptacle with a reed handle and little spout out of which to serve it. With a pencil, or perhaps a small piece of charcoal, she has previously drawn the design on the white cloth. She does it wholly by the eye and with the aid of no instrument of any sort, as indeed all such work is done by Javanese craftsmen. These people show amazing accuracy in drawing. They can shape a circle with the certainty of a Giotto.

With the melted wax the penciled design is now traced. A small charcoal brazier at the worker's side keeps the material fluid, no more than an ounce's weight at a time being contained in the little brass receptable.

The wax tracing is repeated on the turned cloth, as "batik" is always identical on both sides.

The waxing is done in order to leave lines when the figures are filled in. Dots or dotted lines are achieved by dropping the wax instead of drawing with it, a delicate operation requiring great steadiness and accuracy. The fabric is then laid aside several days for the wax to harden, after which it goes into the indigo dye-tub. Then it is washed and the wax melted away in hot water, or in some cases carefully scraped away with a sharp knife.

The second dyeing is reddish brown. The spots which must remain white or blue are covered with another coating of wax, for the blue parts left uncovered become black in the second immersion. The whole process may take as long as 15 days, and the fabric be left in the dye three or four nights at a time. Then it is thoroughly washed, dried and soaked in clear lime-water, which fixes the colors. The remnants of wax are finally removed, leaving a fabric in three colors and with many varying designs. The finest is the "king's batik" with figures of royal coats-of-arms, standards, and so on.

Batik design is one of the native mass industries of Java and there are hundreds of "batikkeries" on the island, the larger number owned by Chinese. A few in Sumatra make a fabric of different and lighter design.

M. T. G.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Non-Political Government . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of August 3, "Democracy Bucks Its Dictators," was a source of great joy and encouragement. That there is a great movement like that widely spreading to improve self-government and thereby separate it from political dictators means much.

We who live in Spokane understand what a blessing non-political local government is. Commission form of city government has worked well here. Our Mayor and Commissioners do not have the responsibility of representing or supporting any party organizations.

Have we not experimented long enough to think of extending without fear of failure non-political government control into state and national administration? At the present time who decides our political issues but political managers who choose any issue that they think will be a winner.

If "government by the people," is not to "perish from the earth" we shall have to advance the lines laid down by our fathers and not just move in the grooves they were moving in when conditions were primitive and political foundations were meagerly outlined. What they won for us should not be accepted as a finished product and we should be cognizant of the need of throwing off yokes and usurpations, in different forms, perhaps, but as tyrannical as any foe they had to meet.

The eloquence of a Henry or the fierceness and steadfastness of a Warren may not be heard or lead us into the fray but the battle for more and wider freedom cannot be cast aside. The trumpet that never sounds retreat will never cease. And the conflict is world wide. The same liberties that are dear to us have a universal appeal. The pressure that enforces democracy is more than fifteen pounds to the square inch. Inspiration's dynamos are convulsing the world with power. Brotherhood and freedom cannot be disunited since we all have one Father whose government is democracy.

FRANK S. NOEL

Spokane, Wash.

There Are Others . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your issue of the Magazine Section for August 3, you speak of a ferry in Alaska which is worked by the river current. You speak of it being "unique," but there is a similar ferry on the Saskatchewan River about 10 miles out of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. This particular ferry works in a current of three to four miles an hour, and is very efficient. I was told in 1930 that it often handled 150 cars a day. I believe there are many of these ferries in Saskatchewan.

Toronto, Ontario P. B.

Pre-Celtic Monuments . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

After reading Mr. Harold Hobson's most provocatively stimulating article on the Mysteries of Wiltshire, in the July 20 Magazine Section, I should like to offer a suggestion to Mr. Hobson and to other Monitor readers to read the important pronouncement on this most interesting subject by Mr. Waddell of London University in his archaeological researches contained in a book entitled, I believe, "The Phoenician Origin of the Anglo-Saxon, the Briton and the Scot." This is a book based on the deciphering of certain pre-Celtic monuments in Scotland (circa 2000 B. C.), which throws a flood of light on these great circles and remains; their nature and meaning.

If his theory is accepted these great stone circles are Sun circles or temple remains of the Sun worship which prevailed in pre-Celtic times in these islands. This Sun worship has left its mark on the historical records obtained both from monuments and language, and it has made a lasting impression on the religious symbolism and architecture of the later Celtic or early British church. The ornamentation of the Irish Book of Kells, the sun crosses, circles and swastikas on the churches and tombstones of the early British churches are evidences, so Mr. Waddell tells us, of a Christian idea appropriating to itself the prehistoric and pagan symbolism of an ancient Sun worship.

The symbol of a wheel cross or a stone circle to represent the universal operation of Tennyson's "Shadow maker, shadow slayer," was easily understood and accepted by the early Christian thinkers and church architects. How easy the transition from the thought of the Sun as the slayer of darkness to the ideal of God as Light "in whom is no darkness at all"! (I John. v. 5.) At Barnack in Lincolnshire and in this old parish church of St. James', Little Paxton, Huntingdonshire, records abound both on the church fabric itself as well as on the monuments around of a Christian ideal and worship appropriating the solar symbols of a pagan and decadent past.

Without wishing in any way to pose as a solver of mysteries or riddles I feel sure the above will furnish food for thought, especially to that happy group of hikers who love to wander in and around old country parish churches to read sermons in stones and good in everything.

HAROLD BOARDMAN

Little Paxton,
Huntingdonshire, England

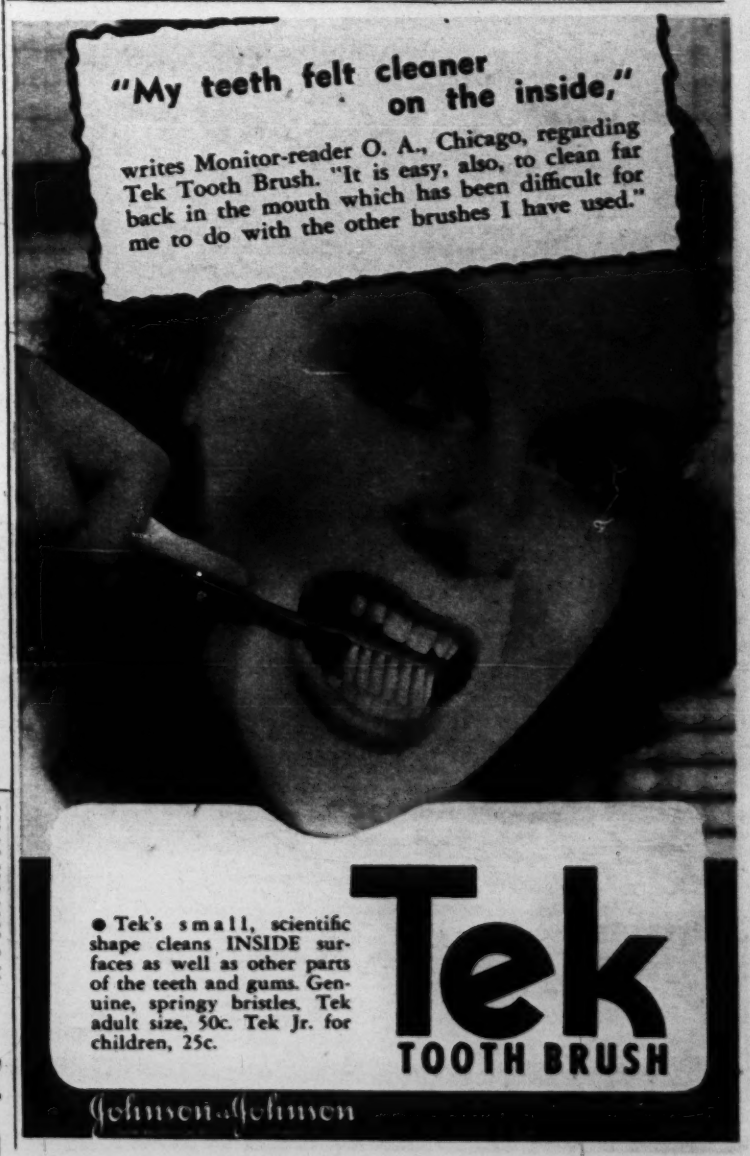
Among Our Contributors . .

With popular attention going to consideration of business conditions, H. B. ELLISTON, financial editor of the Monitor, and a man who "gets about" where such things are discussed with authority, gives us an "inside view" of the situation.

The golf season never ends for those who follow the sun, but the high point of the season is approaching for many women golfers. HELEN HULETT SEARL, who knows many of the leading players, permits us to meet some of them.

Director of the American University Union in London since 1930, WILLARD CONNELY speaks with particular knowledge of a commonly neglected phase of Anglo-American relations. With degrees from Dartmouth, Harvard, and Oxford, Mr. Connely has divided his interests between journalism, the classics, and education. His favorite recreation, according to Who's Who, is "international illusion." Sometime we hope to find out just what that means.

CATHERINE STARR is a fugitive from a hair-dryer. KURT LUBINSKI is a Netherlander and a free lance writer and photographer. He has traveled all over the world in search of unusual subjects for pen and lens. HARRY V. ROFF has written other Magazine Editorials. FRANK DAUGHERTY is a specialist on motion pictures, very properly a resident of Hollywood, who keeps the Monitor informed on the latest things in the film world.



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